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ABSTRACT

Established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission has as its overall goal the economic and social development of all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The program is an experiment in which the people and local state, and Federal governments have launched a cooperative effort to build a better way of life for the more than 18 million Appalachian citizens. Innovations and the current status of finances, employment, population and income, transportation, education, environment, health, child development, and housing are specific areas of concern. A supplemental grants program includes investments in vocational education, higher education, libraries, educational television, sewage treatment facilities, and airports. Research and planning projects are involved in coal research, communication, evaluation, and arts and crafts. Local project expenditures in the 13 states, addresses of the local development districts in these states, and publications relative to Appalachia are reported in appendices.
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1972
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
APPALACHIAN
REGIONAL
COMMISSION

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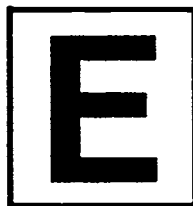
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PREFACE

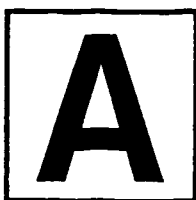


established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission has as its overall goal the economic and social development of a vast geographical portion of the nation made up of all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Unique in its stature as an independent agency and its federal-state structure, the Commission operates on the premise that the people through their established levels of public and private agencies, are in the best position to identify their problems and that, given the needed financial and technical assistance, are capable of solving those problems through careful evaluation and planning.

The Appalachian program is, in fact, an experiment in which the people and their local, state and federal governments have launched a cooperative effort to build a better way of life for the more than 18 million citizens of Appalachia.

INTRODUCTION



ppalachia has changed.

Today, four-lane highways are penetrating mountains that not so long ago isolated the Region economically and culturally from the rest of the nation. Young people whose only options 10 years ago would have been to compete for one of too-few jobs or leave

Appalachia, today are training in skills that prepare them to become productive members of the work force wherever they choose to live and work. Communities sentenced to despair by isolation and technological displacement are becoming stable service centers for a changing economy and quality of life.

With improved transportation systems and a more highly skilled work force, Appalachia is attracting industry which previously ignored the Region in spite of its advantageous location between the populous markets of the Atlantic Coast and Midwest. In addition to attracting new industries, adequate highway access is proving an important boost to the Region's growing recreation industry. With its sparse population and abundance of forests and rugged mountains, the Appalachia Highlands has the potential for development into a major summer and winter playground for nearly half the nation's population.

Appalachia is no longer losing in overwhelming numbers one of its greatest resources, its people. Although outmigration is still a problem, it has dropped some 50 percent within a decade. Indications are that more and more young people, in particular, are choosing to remain in the Region. Based upon a survey of several thousand 1969 graduates of West Virginia colleges and universities, *The Myth of the Appalachian Brain Drain*¹ concludes "that in general there is no tendency for West Virginia's better qualified college graduates to leave the state."

Although the study deals with only one state, it gives reason for optimism. West Virginia is the only state entirely within the Region and, as such, is in many ways typical of the Region as a whole.

Inroads are also being made into other areas that once characterized the depressed circumstances of Appalachia. Most outmigrants of the 1950s and 1960s were in their 20s and 30s; thus, the Region was left with a population heavily weighted with the very young and the old. As the two groups requiring the most health care, education and public services, but possessing the least ability to pay, they represented an extra burden on an already overtaxed health care system.

Today, more comprehensive health services are being made available to more people than ever. Clover Fork Clinic in eastern Kentucky's coal mining region is an example of how these services are being provided. Located in an area of high unemployment (due primarily to the closing of some mines and the mechanization of others), Clover Fork provides both medical and dental care to a large scattered rural population via a staff of young doctors, dentists and nurse-practitioners. As a "satellite" to the Appalachian Regional Hospital at Harlan, the clinic provides screening, emergency treatment, home health, diagnostic, and ambulance services.

A number of other satellite clinics, mobile dental units and home health care programs are active throughout the Region, providing health care and health education to people who once had to travel many miles for everything from a minor injury to a major illness.

Past abuse of the environment and its protection in the future are high on the list of priorities in resources-rich Appalachia. Several states already have passed stricter legislation to regulate mining which, at present, is being conducted in nine Appalachian states and in a total of 22 states nationwide.

Planning and cooperation among local governments reflect an enormous change since the early 1960s. Many local governments which suffered from the long time tradition of competing with each other to attract industry and of splintering their resources by attempting to upgrade each individual educational system and public service are discovering new ways to join in natural areawide strength and cooperation. Such fragmented efforts, once perhaps the biggest barrier to comprehensive long-range development, are steadily being consolidated through multi-jurisdictional organizations established for the purpose of identifying problems and

¹ Richard D. Raymond. *The Myth of the Appalachian Brain Drain: A Case Study of West Virginia* (Morgantown, W.Va.: West Virginia University Library, 1972), p. 17.

potentials, and planning and implementing programs designed to promote overall development on the basis of a logical area scale.

The net effect is that counties and towns which once competed against each other are working together through local "development districts" to secure tracts of land for industrial parks, sites for commercial activity, public facilities or housing; combining their resources to upgrade the skills of the work force and to build adequate public services; in short, to bring together all of those elements necessary to support industry and commerce, to attract new jobs, and to conduct efficient and adequate community services.

Regional education service agencies established on multicounty bases operate along the same lines, providing education services that none of the member counties could afford independently. Similar cooperative planning and operations are found in other areas such as health and child development.

The banding together of local governments for the purpose of comprehensive planning and development is, indeed, vital in a predominately rural area such as Appalachia. Equally important is overall developmental planning on the state level. Recognizing this, the Appalachian states have adopted planning as a major working tool for action on a developmental strategy.

Perhaps one of the most significant changes in Appalachia, however, is the evolution of a sense of regional identity. Many of the people of the Region always have had a proud awareness of their mountain country as a distinct region within. They are proud of a history that has emphasized man's need for independence, a culture that has preserved unique forms of art and music, and a society that has maintained the family as the basis of its structure. Today, Appalachians are more aware than ever before of the strength of their heritage, of the Region's great potential for growth and of the value of working together to build a future based upon that strength and potential. For many, the Appalachian Region is becoming synonymous with the new concepts for development.

Yes, Appalachia has changed, and the change is more and more as intended—as designed—and as a basis for the future.



HIGHLIGHTS

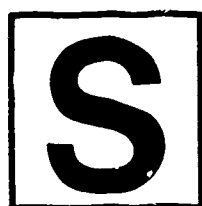
1972, the year when

- the Appalachian Regional Development Act was extended by Congress (the non-highway programs for four years through June 1975 and the highway program for five years through June 1978). The bill passed the Senate by an 88-2 margin and the House of Representatives by 375-27. President Nixon signed the bill on August 5, 1971, stating that "The work of the Appalachian Commission has shown how effective regional cooperation and local initiative can be in planning and developing the economy of a depressed area."
- under its renewed mandate from Congress and the President, the Commission began to shift its emphasis from "bricks and mortar"—building a physical infrastructure upon which to base a sound economy—to a people-oriented approach necessary to upgrade the health, skills, education and day-to-day lives of Appalachians.
- 637.8 miles of Appalachian highways were completed and over 442.2 miles were placed under construction by the end of the year. Status as of the end of fiscal 1972: total of 1,080 miles finished and under construction.
- 75 vocational education facilities were funded to accommodate an additional 25,000 students.
- 11 operational regional education services agencies (RESAs) were funded to provide services to groups of school systems, and two planning grants were awarded for RESAs.
- the health program as a whole took a new direction placing emphasis upon regionwide health planning and upon delivery of health care services through primary care projects.

- 14 new multicounty local development districts were certified under the Appalachian program. A major milestone in the Appalachian program was reached with the provision of a statewide system of LDDs in West Virginia making complete coverage of such multicounty development organizations in all counties of the Region. In terms of building an institutional base for progress and a capability of the Region's own self development, the Commission can cite this as one of its most important achievements. While many of the districts are new and will need experience, the process for local management of development is now in place.
- the first grant was made under the 1971 amendment which authorizes the Commission to fund site development projects and off-site development projects for the construction of low- and moderate-income housing.
- loans totaling almost \$850,000 were made to initiate construction of 2,448 new housing units.
- several bills were pending in Congress that would directly affect the Region and its people. Those bills included (1) a \$10 million item in the FY 1973 Labor-HEW appropriation bill for fixed-site and mobile clinics for the examination, diagnosis and treatment of black lung and other respiratory and pulmonary impairments to active and inactive coal miners;² (2) the House Interior Committee adopted the Melcher "no-fill bench" amendment to the federal surface mining and reclamation bill; (3) The Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Bill, initiated in fiscal 1972 to provide emergency disaster relief funds for areas damaged by Hurricane Agnes passed in August 1972 provided an appropriation of \$16 million for the Commission to be used for long-range development in the flood areas.

²This appropriations bill was vetoed during the second session of the 92nd Congress.

HISTORY OF THE REGION AND THE PROGRAM



stretching from southern New York to northern Georgia and Alabama, Appalachia follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains, the only major mountain range in the East and the oldest mountains in the nation. Punctuated by high rolling hills and deep valleys, Appalachia is both one of the most beautiful and most rugged regions in the United States.

In the early days of this country, the Appalachians posed a barrier to settlers. But as the eastern seaboard became more and more "heavily" populated, those who shunned towns for the freedom of the wilderness moved to the mountains. The westward movement brought other settlers, too, people who found the beauty, bounty and seclusion of the hills to their liking.

Only rarely did the settlers cluster into towns. Instead they tended to settle, a family or two, in the narrow valleys. Game was plentiful and the land tillable enough to raise needed vegetables. The only industry to speak of was timbering of the dense forest that covered the hills.

Later when coal was discovered, the descendants of these early settlers were still living in the same narrow "hollows." By then, game was less plentiful and the land less adequate to support the needs of a population that had grown steadily over the years.

With the discovery of coal came the land speculators and coal companies which quickly bought land and mineral rights. Many Appalachians, unaware of the value of the coal deposits, traded potential fortunes for a few cents an acre. But the coal industry brought new means of livelihood—thousands of jobs in the mines. Appalachia was to become a one-industry region in time as livelihood based upon farming and timbering became more and more marginal.

While coal, and to a lesser degree, lumbering, provided jobs, state governments benefited little from the extraction of these two resources. Absentee-ownership and failure to levy tariffs on coal leaving the Region together denied state coffers what could have been an important source of income—a factor typical of natural resource extraction areas.

Because of the high cost of road building in the Appalachians, major highways skirted the Region and the individual states lacked the money to construct roads. The inadequacies of the transportation systems, in general, was the major deterrent to many industries. Manufacturers could not risk the time and money that would have been necessary to get their products to market. The resulting low non-industrial tax bases also affected the growth of education, health care systems and other public services. While the rest of the nation prospered, Appalachia barely maintained the status quo.

In the 1950s, the demand for coal decreased. Many mines closed and others cut back on production. Mechanization of the mines also affected employment. Continuous mining machines that could do the work of several men, more sophisticated heavy equipment that made it possible to dig coal from the surface and other improvements in mining technology reduced even further the number of men needed in the mines. Without an alternative industry to take up the slack, unemployment soared.

By the late 1950s the situation was critical. Lack of economic opportunity was forcing thousands to outmigrate annually. Isolated culturally as well as economically and lacking the skills necessary to compete in the modern work force, these migrants proved ill-equipped to cope with the cities where the lifestyle was in ways the antithesis of life in the mountains.

Appalachia was a region without hope. In spite of its abundant natural resources, its beauty, and its proud people with their remarkable culture and heritage, Appalachia had no place to go.

In 1960, at a point when all options appeared to have been exhausted, the governors of 10 Appalachian states gathered at the call of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland. Faced with severe recession and frustrated by their lack of financial resources on a state-by-state basis, the governors formed the Conference of Appalachian Governors electing Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as its first chairman. Their aim: to work together in laying the foundation for a regional approach to solving the common problems and building a better economy for the entire Region.

In the meantime, the Presidential election of 1960 had focused public

attention upon the problems of the Region. West Virginia, whose Presidential primary the political experts cited as the most important in that election year, became the scene of intense campaigning. As a result of that campaign, the people of the United States got a first-hand look, via television and the press, at the kind of problems many didn't know existed in America.

In 1963, the governors met with the President to discuss their proposals for a special regional development organization and program. At the request of the governors, the President established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) which combined the resources of nine Appalachian states and 10 federal agencies and departments. After eight months of extensive research and evaluation, the PARC in 1964 submitted its report and recommendations to the President.

The PARC recommendations were endorsed by the Congress and, in March 1965, the Appalachian Regional Development Act was signed by the President. So began what has come to be known as the "Appalachian experiment," a program of development based upon concerted federal-state planning and action.

"It should be noted that we have not created a complete plan for Appalachia—a document setting forth in great detail a complete range of actions needed. Rather, we have felt that there were two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

"An immediate, or short-run, investment to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the Region and opportunity for its people.

"A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort.

"... These program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization working with the state and local development units, with research and development centers, and with multiple state and federal agencies."

... The PARC Report

The Commission

The first step in implementation of the Act was establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Eleven states had been included in the original bill; New York was added during its passage through Congress and Mississippi in a later amendment. The Region today contains 397 counties and five independent cities³ in 13 states—parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and all of West Virginia.

The Commission is set up on the following basis: a federal cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the governors of the 13 states. Serving as counterpart to the federal cochairman is the states' cochairman (the governors each serve a six-month term in this position). The Act also provides for an alternate federal cochairman appointed by the President.

Each of the governors names an official state representative, along with an alternate, to assist him with duties relating to the Appalachian program and to represent him at Commission meetings.

Although not specified in the Act, the governors during the first Commission meeting created the position of states' regional representative to give them a day-to-day voice in program administration and policy-making.

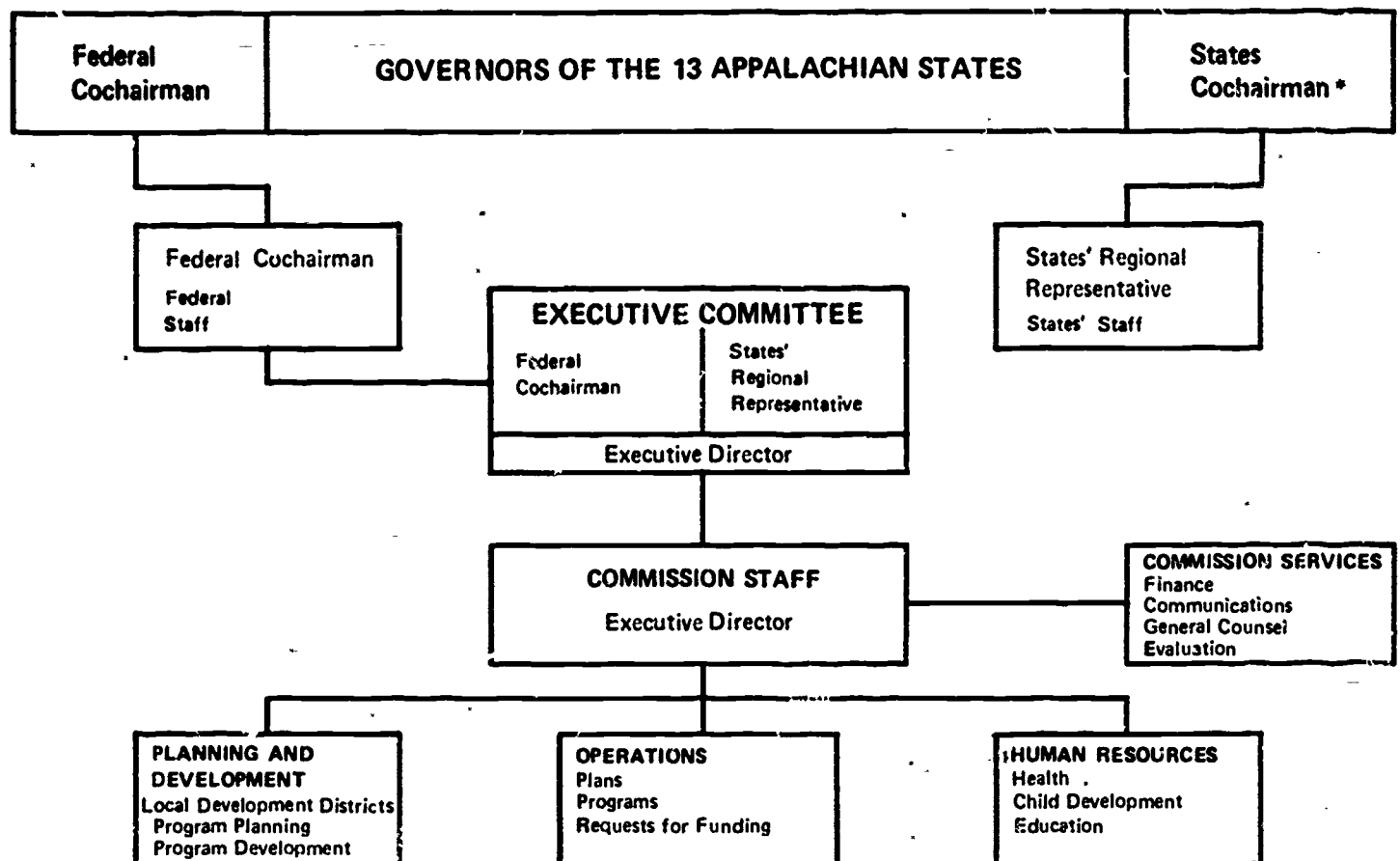
Both the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative maintain small staffs to assist them with their duties. The federal staff is supported entirely by federal funds; the states' staff by state funds.

A program or project proposal can be brought before the Commission only by the state member involved. All formal actions require the affirmative vote of the federal cochairman and a majority of the state members. To facilitate continuing policy administration, however, the Commission has given authority, including project approvals, to an executive committee composed of the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative as voting members and the executive director of the Commission supportive staff as a nonvoting member.

The Commission supportive staff, which totals approximately 115 persons, was financed for its first two years entirely by federal funds. In 1967, the states assumed 50 percent of the Commission's operating costs,

³ In the state of Virginia, cities have governments separate and independent from that of the county in which they are located.

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION



*Each of the governors serves a six-month term as states' cochairman

funds. Commission staff members are neither federal nor state employees making an independent public body supported jointly by federal and state but employees of that independent body governed and financed jointly by the federal government and the 13 states.

The primary responsibilities of the staff are:

"To develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region;

"To implement these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects;

"To provide technical assistance to the states and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program; and

"To serve as a focal point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia."

The Strategy

The Appalachian program's goals are comprehensive—for social, economic and physical development. Broadly defined, these goals are to provide the people of Appalachia with the health and the skills they need to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live, and to develop a self-sustaining economy capable of supporting population with rising incomes, improving standards of living and increasing employment opportunities.

The Act itself mandates certain actions and procedures with respect to investment placement. The Commission was directed to concentrate its investments "in areas with a significant potential for future growth where the return on the public dollars invested will be the greatest." In looking for the growth factors of development programs, the Commission has dealt in terms of identifying both geographical and subjective areas as a basis for investment priorities.

Responsibility for identifying these areas, however, was given to the states. Two types of investments were defined with respect to these growth areas: (1) those being made to enhance the development of a geographic area; and (2) those designed to meet priority needs in program

areas geared to upgrade the labor force in outlying areas so that individuals can compete for the new jobs being developed in nearby growth areas or elsewhere.

A prerequisite to making sound investments, however, is planning. Planning, to be effective, must be responsive to the needs and desires of the people. In order to achieve this responsiveness and to encourage planning that would result in economies of scale in the provision of public facilities and other investments, a network of local development districts was created under the direction of the individual states. Multicounty agencies, these districts are governed by boards composed of elective officials, civic leaders and others chosen to represent the people.

Local development districts (LDDs) are charged with the responsibility for encouraging local governments to work together in assessing their needs, to bring their combined resources to bear upon problems, and to prepare development plans that reflect the needs and potentials of the area.

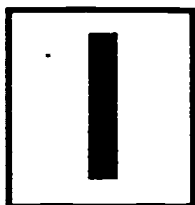
These plans are, in turn, submitted to the governor to be incorporated into a State Appalachian Development Plan in accordance with the overall development goals and policies of the state. The state plans then go to the Commission for review and approval. Once approved, the plan becomes the "road map" followed by the Commission and the state in policy decisions and in the actual implementation of projects and programs.

The organization of development districts to include all 397 of the Appalachian counties has been completed in the year of this report. And, although some of the LDDs are new and have not yet begun to function fully, the attainment of complete coverage in the Region of these important state-local counterparts to the state-federal role of the Commission is generally the most significant achievement of 1972 and one of the most significant in the history of the program.

The Commission itself has opened a new channel between the Appalachian states and the multitude of federal agencies. Appalachian funds, in most cases, are used in conjunction with grants from other agencies and it is an important function of the Commission staff to provide the states and local development districts with the technical assistance necessary to help them meet qualifications for basic agency, as well as Appalachian, funds.

Only through such multi-level planning and cooperation can the Appalachian or any program be responsive to the people it serves.

REVENUE SHARING



In his 1972 Message on Revenue Sharing (February, 1972), the President stated in part:

"... Almost all of the success stories that can be found in rural economic development have occurred because local officials and private leaders have entered into a public-spirited partnership and have taken the initiative. We must do all we can to encourage such partnerships."

In the same address, the President also commented:

"I believe that a major missing ingredient has been effective control of development programs at lower levels of government. Because we have relied so exclusively on federal funds... too many decisions have been made in Washington and too few have been made in rural America.... I believe we should return power to officials who are selected at the State and local levels."

The concepts embodied in the President's statements are, in essence, the same as those upon which the Appalachian program operates. The Administration has voiced its support of the Commission because it provides the only other currently existing method of involving state and local government officials in setting priorities on the use of federal funds in their areas.

The Appalachian program and the Commission has proved an innovative experience by devising new, more workable means for utilizing public funds in a way that is responsive to the needs and wishes of the people.

FINANCE



Programs and projects for Appalachian improvements are financed through combinations of local, state, private and federal funds. Federal financing of the program first requires "authorizations" which are amounts provided by law establishing a ceiling on the amount which may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for other-than-highway programs. Within the ceilings provided by these authorizations annual appropriations are made for the various Appalachian programs.

The highway program authorization was initially for an amount of \$840 million covering the period 1965-1971. This authorization was increased by \$175 million in 1967 and \$150 million in 1969 and extended through 1973. Authorizations for the highway program were further extended through FY 1978 by the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act. That amendment provided for annual amounts of \$175 million in 1973 and \$180 million each in 1973 and 1974. For the years 1975-1977 the amount increases to \$185 million, dropping to \$180 million in 1978, the final year. From inception of the program through 1978 a total of \$2,090 million is authorized for highway programs. Through FY 1973 a total of \$1,200 million has been appropriated.

Prior to 1971 amendments, authorizations were provided for each of the other-than-highway programs conducted by the Commission. For the two-year period beginning 1972-1973 these authorizations were provided as a lump sum aggregating \$282 million. Appropriations of \$260 million have been made during 1972-1973 for these programs. The 1971 amendments also provided authorizations for the 1973-1974 period amounting to \$294 million for the other-than-highway programs.

Tables I and II summarize authorizations and appropriations for the non-highway and highway programs while Table III provides similar data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

For the seven-year period ending June 30, 1972 a total of \$650 million was appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission, the largest amounts have been provided for the

Table I
Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

| Program | 1965-1967 | | 1968-1969 | | 1970-1971 | | 1972-1973 | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Auths. | Approps. | Auths. | Approps. | Auths. | Approps. | Auths. | Approps. |
| Non-Highway | 250.0 | 163.4 | 170.0 | 130.3 | 268.5 | 234.5 | 282.0 | 260.0 |
| Admin. | | | | | | | | |
| Expenses | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| TOTALS | 252.4 | 165.8 | 171.7 | 131.9 | 270.4 | 236.5 | 284.7 | 262.3 |

supplemental grant (Section 214) program, \$262.5 million; the health demonstrations (Section 202) program, \$166.9 million; and the vocational education facilities (Section 214) program, \$119 million. These three programs have received nearly 85 percent of the non-highway funds. Programs which primarily deal with the environment such as mine area restoration (Section 205), land stabilization (Section 203), sewage treatment and studies relating to water resources and timber development accounted for a total of \$67.5 million or about 10 percent of funds. The remainder of the appropriations were \$30 million for the support of local development districts, research and technical assistance (Section 302) and \$4.5 million for the housing fund (Section 207) which provides "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low- and moderate-income housing.

Appropriations for fiscal year 1972 for all programs totalled approximately \$298.1 million. Of this amount \$175 million was for highways, \$122 million for other-than-highway programs, and \$1.1 million for the federal share of Commission administrative expenses and those of the federal cochairman. As before, the bulk of the non-highway appropriations for 1972 were for Section 214 supplemental grants, \$38.5 million; Section 202 health demonstrations, \$46 million; and Section 211 vocational education facilities, \$28 million. Other programs funded in 1972 included

Table II
Appalachian Highway
Authorizations and Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

| Years | Appalachian Legislation | Period Covered | Amount of This Act | Authorization Cumul. | Appropriations Current | During Period Cumul. |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1965-67 | 1965 Act | thru 1971 | 840.0 | 840.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 |
| 1968-69 | 1967 Amends. | thru 1971 | 175.0 | 1,015.0 | 170.0 | 470.0 |
| 1970-71 | 1969 Amends. | thru 1973 | 150.0 | 1,165.0 | 350.0 | 820.0 |
| 1972-73 | 1971 Amends. | thru 1978 | 925.0 | 2,090.0 | 380.0 ¹ | 1,200.0 ¹ |

¹Includes \$25 million of FY 1974 authorization.

Section 205 mine area restoration, \$2 million; Section 302 local development Districts (LDDs) and research, \$7 million; and Section 207 housing fund program, \$0.5 million.

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table IV) shows that the federal-state partnership is reflected in

dollars as well as the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds make up slightly over 50 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects. The other half of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, dividing nearly equally the investments between the two sources of money.



Table III
Appalachian Regional Commission

Authorizations and Appropriations through 1973
(thousands of dollars)

| | 1965-67 Autho- rizations | Appropriations | | | 1968-69 Autho- rizations ² | Appropriations | | | 1970-71 Autho- rizations ² | Appropriations | | | 1972-73 Autho- rizations ² | Appropriations | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---|----------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------|---|----------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | 1965-66 | 1967 | Total | | 1968 | 1969 | Total | | 1970 | 1971 ⁴ | Total | | 1972 | 1973 ⁶ | Total |
| 202 Health | 69,000 | 21,000 | 2,500 | 23,500 | 50,000 | 1,400 | 20,000 | 21,400 | 90,000 | 34,000 | 42,000 | 76,000 | — | 46,000 | 48,000 | 94,000 |
| 203 Land Stabil. | 17,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 19,000 | 3,300 | 2,815 | 6,115 | 15,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 3,000 | — | — | — | — |
| 204 Timber Devel. ¹ | 5,000 | 600 | — | 600 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 205 Mine Area: ¹ | 36,500 | 16,950 | 7,100 | 24,050 | 30,000 | 0 | 335 | 335 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | — | 2,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 |
| Bu. of Mines | | 15,600 | 7,000 | 22,600 | 30,000 | 0 | 335 | 335 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | — | 2,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 |
| Fish & Wildlife | | 1,350 | 100 | 1,450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 206 Water Res. Survey | 5,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 207 Housing Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | — | 500 | 3,500 | 4,000 |
| 211 Voc. Ed. Facil. | 16,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 16,000 | 26,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 26,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 24,000 | 49,000 | — | 28,000 | 25,500 | 53,500 |
| 212 Sewage Treatment | 6,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 1,400 | 0 | 1,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 214 Suppl. Grants | 90,000 | 45,000 | 30,000 | 75,000 | 97,000 | 34,000 | 32,450 | 66,450 | 82,500 | 34,000 | 48,500 ⁴ | 82,500 | — | 38,500 | 37,000 | 75,500 |
| 302 Research & LDD | 5,500 | 2,500 | 2,750 | 5,250 | 11,000 | 1,600 | 3,000 | 4,600 | 13,000 | 5,500 | 7,500 | 13,000 | — | 7,000 | 11,000 | 18,000 |
| Less Limitation | — | — | — | — | -78,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Non-Highway | 250,000 | 105,550 | 57,850 | 163,400 | 170,000 | 56,700 | 73,600 | 130,300 | 268,500 | 107,500 | 127,000 | 234,500 | 282,000 | 122,000 | 138,000 | 260,000 |
| 201 Highway | 840,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 | 300,000 | 715,000 | 70,000 | 100,000 | 170,000 | 350,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 350,000 | 355,000 ⁶ | 175,000 | 205,000 ⁹ | 380,000 |
| 208 Airport Safety | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 40,000 ⁷ | — | — | — |
| Total Program | 1,090,000 | 305,550 | 157,850 | 463,400 | 885,000 | 126,700 | 173,600 | 300,300 | 618,500 | 282,500 | 302,000 | 584,500 | 677,000 | 297,000 | 343,000 | 640,000 |
| 105 Admin. Expenses | 2,400 | 1,290 | 1,100 | 2,390 | 1,700 | 746 | 850 | 1,596 | 1,900 | 932 ³ | 968 | 1,900 | 2,700 | 1,113 | 1,217 | 2,293 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,092,400 | 306,840 | 158,950 | 465,790 | 886,700 | 127,446 | 174,450 | 301,896 | 620,400 | 283,432 | 302,958 | 586,400 | 679,700 | 298,113 | 344,217 | 642,293 |

¹ Appropriations

² Authorizations for the highway program (Section 201) are cumulative. Authorizations for other than highway programs which are not appropriated at the end of each two-year period lapse.

³ Included transfer of \$42 thousand to this account from 204 Timber Development.

⁴ Includes \$8.5 million Supplemental Appropriation for Airport projects under Section 214.

⁵ 1972-73 authorizations for other than Section 201 Highways and Section 208 Airport Safety were made as lump sum in P.L. 92-65. Committee Reports indicated the following general distribution: Health and Education, \$155,000; Environment, \$15,000; Housing, \$4,000; Supplemental Grants, \$90,000; Research and Demonstrations, \$18,000.

⁶ Highway authorization excludes the amount of \$915 million available, 1974-1978.

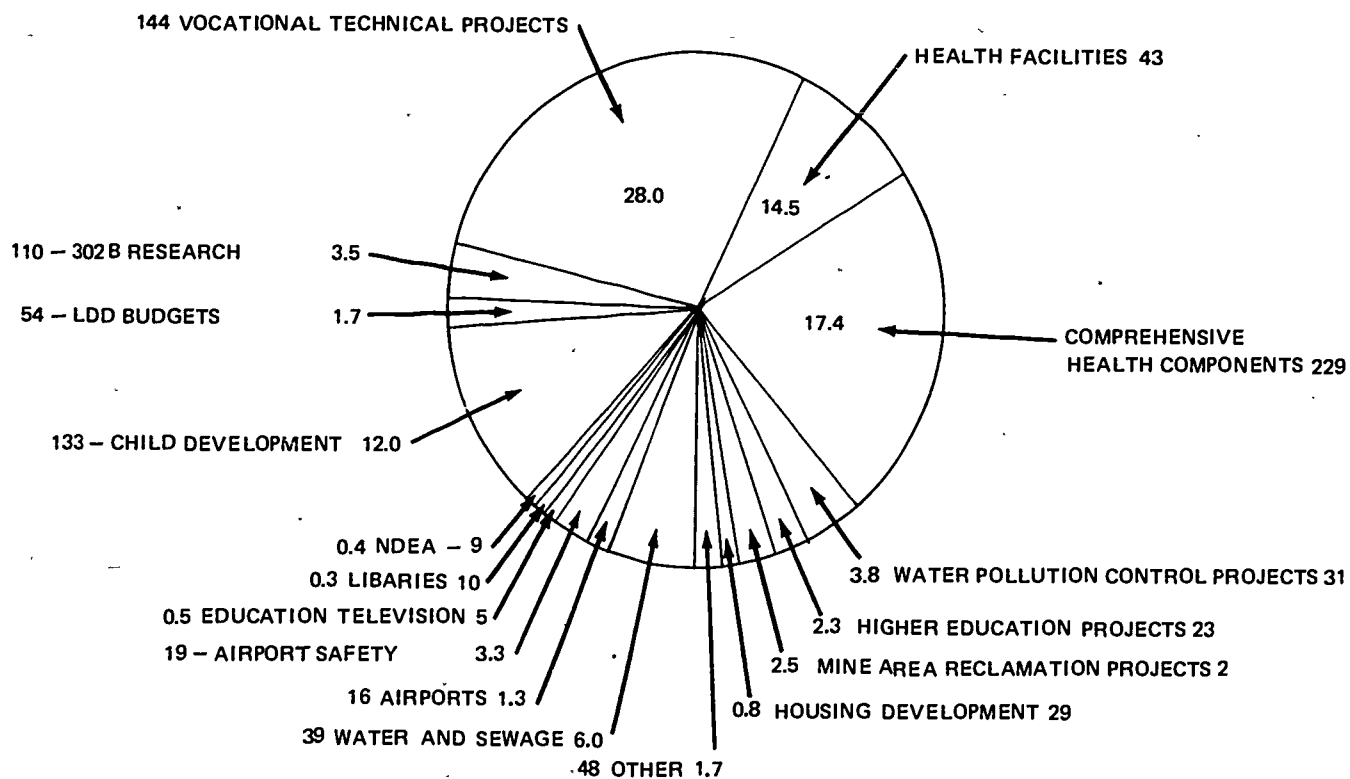
⁷ Contract authority to be available through 1975.

⁸ Includes \$16 million supplemental for Tropical Storm "Agnes" as follows: Section 205, \$11,000; Section 207, \$1,500; Section 302, \$3,500.

⁹ Figure in 1973 column opposite 201 Highways includes \$25 million for advance use of 1974 authorization.

APPALACHIAN INVESTMENTS

Fiscal Years 1972



Includes All Appalachian Programs except Highways

Total Funds \$154,789,000

[This replaces Table IV, page 16]

TABLE IV
Distribution of Total Costs
Among Various Sources of Funds
Through June 30, 1972
(millions of dollars)

| Source of Financing: | Highway ^{1/} | | Non-Highway | | Total | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| 1. Federal Funds: | | | | | | |
| Appalachian Program | \$ 982.8 | 54.5 | \$ 629.1 | 28.3 | \$1,611.9 | 40.0 |
| Other Federal Funds | — | — | 505.6 | 22.7 | 505.6 | 12.6 |
| Total Federal Funds | 982.8 | 54.5 | 1,134.7 | 51.0 | 2,117.5 | 52.6 |
| 2. State & Local Funds: | | | | | | |
| Eligible Project Costs | 820.0 ^{1/} | 45.5 | 850.6 | 38.2 | 1,670.6 | 41.5 |
| Ineligible Project Costs ^{2/} | — | — | 240.8 | 10.8 | 240.8 | 5.9 |
| Total State & Local | 820.0 | 45.5 | 1,091.4 | 49.0 | 1,911.4 | 47.4 |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$1,802.8 | 100.0 | \$2,226.1 | 100.0 | \$4,028.9 | 100.0 |

^{1/} In addition state and local funds have been utilized for some engineering and right-of-way costs on Appalachian corridors and access roads which are not included in the above figures.

^{2/} It should be noted that in addition to state and local contributions which are eligible for matching federal grants, there are quite often other project costs which are ineligible for consideration in federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or non-governmental sources.

The Four Appalachias

Northern Appalachia

Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia

Appalachia Highlands

Parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland

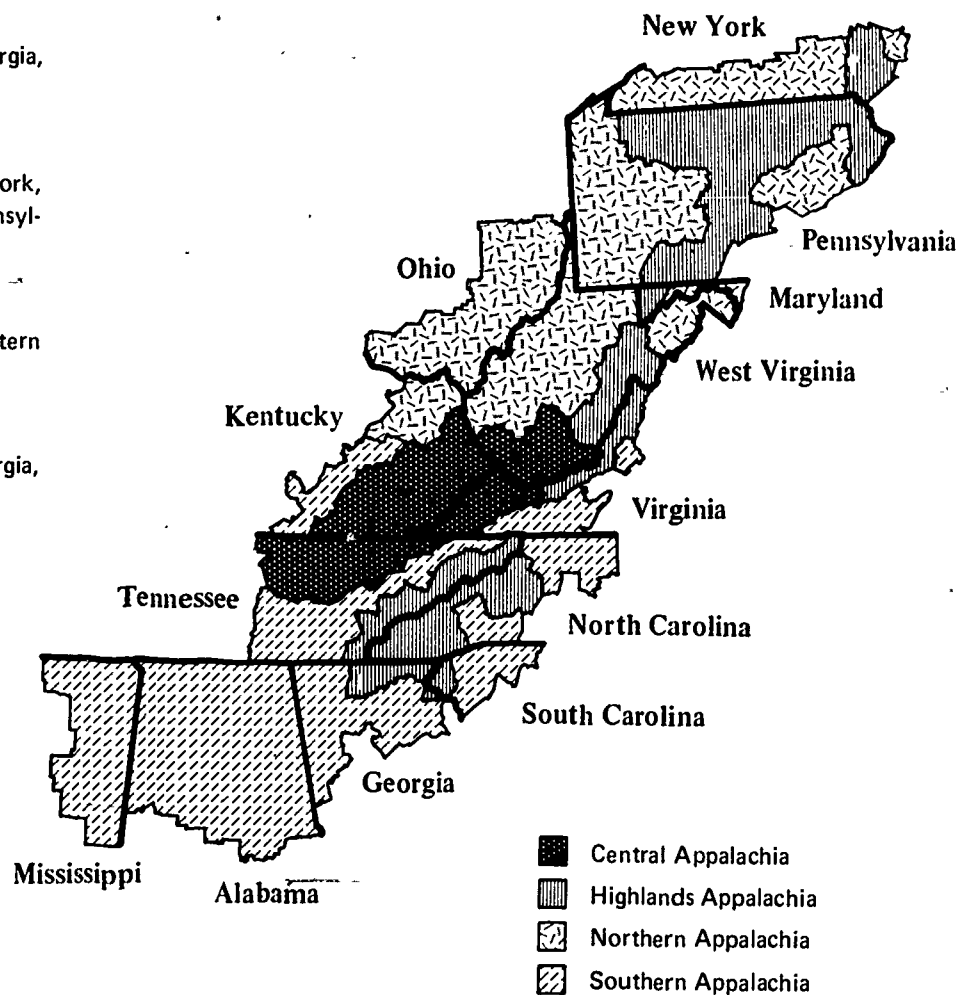
Central Appalachia

Eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia and northern Tennessee

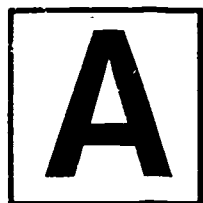
Southern Appalachia

Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia

While there is considerable commonality within Appalachia, there also are differences which give specific areas within the Region distinct identities. Because of these variations, Appalachia can be divided into four major subregions, each with certain characteristics which must be taken into account in planning and development. The physical makeup of the subregions is shown on this map. For descriptions of the differences in terms of economic growth, population movement, industrial development, income patterns, etc., see chapter on Employment, Income and Population.



EMPLOYMENT, POPULATION AND INCOME



Available 1970 Census figures provide evidence that conditions in the Region are improving. In 1970, the unemployment rate in Appalachia was only 0.1 percentage points greater than the national unemployment rate of 4.9 percent showing a substantial improvement over the early 1960s when the incidence of unemployment was significantly higher in the Region than in the nation.

From 1965 to 1970, the number of jobs in the Region increased by 545,800 or at a rate of 9 percent. On the other side of the coin, however, the size of the work force also grew by 9 percent with the result that unemployment rose slightly.

Preliminary 1970 Census estimates of hidden unemployment—employment that exists but goes unreported because the individuals involved either never enter or have dropped out of the work force even though they are capable of performing work—indicate that the unemployment problem may be greater in Appalachia than is indicated by the official figures. Including hidden unemployment, estimates indicate that the unemployment rate in Appalachia may have been as high as 12 percent in 1970. Although a very rough estimate, it does indicate that the unemployment problem in Appalachia is likely to be greater than shown by the official data and that a fairly substantial reserve supply of labor is potentially available for industrial and economic expansion.

There are a number of possible factors which may be encouraging relatively low work force participation in the Region. Each of these factors implies a different public policy emphasis. Existing high unemployment in certain portions of the Region may discourage people from seeking work, implying the need for concentrated efforts to develop job opportunities in selected localities. Poor health and lack of skills appropriate to the market—two areas of continuing Commission emphasis—also may be a contributing factor.

Inability to reach an area where jobs are available is another possibility, indicating the need for continuing emphasis upon improving roads and public transportation. It also may be that many women in Appalachia who would seek work are unable to because they have small children for whom to care, calling for more day care facilities.

Net outmigration of workers from the Region decreased substantially during the late 1960s due, at least in part, to the growth in employment opportunities. Net outmigration of workers was 69,300 for the period 1960-1965 and only 24,000 workers during 1965-1970. Total population in Appalachia increased by 2.7 percent (586,000 persons) between 1960 and 1970. The Census count for 1970 was 18,212.9.

Growth in total and per capita income in the latter half of the decade reflected the growth which occurred in employment, and movement and growth of the population. From 1965 to 1969, the total personal income in Appalachia increased by more than \$14 billion or 36.1 percent. Per capita income grew from \$2,190 in 1965 (79 percent of the national per capita income) to \$2,970 in 1969 (80 percent of the U.S. figure). Accompanying the overall growth in income was a decline in the number of persons living poverty in Appalachia from 5.4 million in 1960 to 3.2 million in 1970 or from 31 to 18 percent of the Region's population.

Stimulated by the increases in population, employment and income, the supply of housing increased by 620,900 units (11.3 percent) to a total of 6,124,000. Rough estimates of overcrowding and the existence of substandard housing show that the incidence of these two problems remained somewhat higher than in the nation during 1970.

Wide variance exists within the Region with respect to the economic structure, growth trends and stage of development characteristic of its different subregions. Following is a brief description of some of the changes in the four Appalachias.⁴

Southern Appalachia

Southern Appalachia grew very satisfactorily over the latter half of the 1960s. This subregion produced the most rapid and greatest absolute

⁴ Although all of Appalachia shares common problems and potentials there are physical and other differences among different parts of the Region. As a consequence, the Region is divided into four subregions—the Four Appalachias—for purposes of analyses and planning.

increase in employment of any of the four subregions (12.4 percent) and surpassed the national growth performance by almost two percentage points. The work force also increased by 12.4 percent, again surpassing the growth of the nation and other subregions. Southern Appalachia also generally produced the lowest unemployment rates in the Region (1965-1970) and has had rates less than or equal to the national rate in four out of the last six years.

A major share of the employment growth in Southern Appalachia occurred in manufacturing which produced an employment growth of 18 percent. Again, this was the greatest increase in the Region and a higher rate of growth for the period (1965-1970) than that of the nation. Manufacturing is relatively important as a sector of the employment, including almost half of major industrial group employment in 1970 as compared to 45 percent in Appalachia and 35 percent in the nation.

Significant employment growth also has occurred in retail and wholesale trade and in finance, insurance, real estate and service. Employment in transportation and other public utilities also grew more rapidly here than in the Region and the nation. This growth can be attributed to the demands of new and increasingly concentrated population centers, as well as the demands of the expanding southern manufacturing sector.

Reflecting the strong growth in employment opportunities, Southern Appalachia was the only Appalachian subregion to experience a new immigration of workers from 1965 to 1970. The subregion also reflected a substantial growth in total personal and per capita income from 1965 to 1969; total personal income grew by almost 42 percent while per capita income increased from \$2,030 to \$2,800. The incidence of poverty, although still higher than in the nation as a whole, fell from 39 to 21 percent of the total population.

Central Appalachia

A look at the growth and conditions in Central Appalachia reveals a mixture of encouraging and unfavorable trends. This subregion produced the second greatest rate of growth in employment from 1965 to 1970 of the four Appalachias, increasing at approximately the same rate as the nation. The work force, however, grew at the relatively slow rate. Although the unemployment rate has remained significantly higher in Central Appalachia than in the nation or any other subregion, it declined

consistently from 10.6 percent in 1965 to 7.5 percent in 1969, rising again with the national trend to 7.9 percent in 1970.

Although manufacturing remains a relatively small sector of employment in the subregion, it did account for a relatively large share of growth in total employment. In 1970, this sector contained less than 24 percent of major industrial group employment compared with 35 percent in the nation and 45 percent in the Region. Throughout the period between 1965 and 1970, the coal mining industry remained the largest employer in Central Appalachia. From 1965 to 1969, employment in the coal industry continued the downward trend of the late 1950s and early 1960s, losing approximately 4,000 employees as a result of changing technology and shifts to demand in other sources of power. By 1970, however, the negative impact of technological change had tapered off and the demand for coal had increased substantially. As a consequence, employment in the coal industry dramatically reversed its earlier decline and increased by more than 3,300 jobs.

Moderate growth also was experienced in other sectors of the economy; however, the outward movement of workers from Central Appalachia increased in 1965-1970 as compared to 1960-1965. This subregion was the only one of the four to experience a decline in total population from 1960 to 1970 (10.7 percent). It was, nonetheless, an improvement over the previous decade when the loss in population totaled 16.2 percent.

Central Appalachia remains the most concentrated zone of poverty within the Region. In 1970, the subregion contained only 8 percent of the Region's population but 15 percent of all population below the poverty line. Although the incidence of poverty declined from 55 percent of Central Appalachia population in 1960 to 36 percent in 1970, it remained by far the highest in the Region.

Highlands Appalachia

Although the impact of the 1970 national economic slowdown was strongest in the Highlands, the overall trends experienced by this subregion present a favorable picture. Total employment and the work force both experienced strong growth from 1965 to 1969 (employment by 10.6 percent and the work force by 9.5 percent), surpassing the national growth performance in each case. In 1969-1970, the work force continued to grow but employment fell by 1 percent.



Kenneth Murray

Manufacturing is highly important as a source of employment in the Highlands, accounting for almost 53 percent of employment in the major industrial groups during 1970. Employment in this sector grew relatively well from 1965 to 1970 (16 percent) surpassing both the national and average regional growth performance in spite of a sharp decline in 1969-1970.

Although significant growth occurred in finance, insurance, real estate and services employment in the Highlands from 1965 to 1970 (35 percent), this sector remained relatively underdeveloped compared to the nation. Wholesale and retail trade employment grew more slowly in the Highlands than in the nation while the construction industry, on the other hand, produced a fairly strong growth in employment (24 percent).

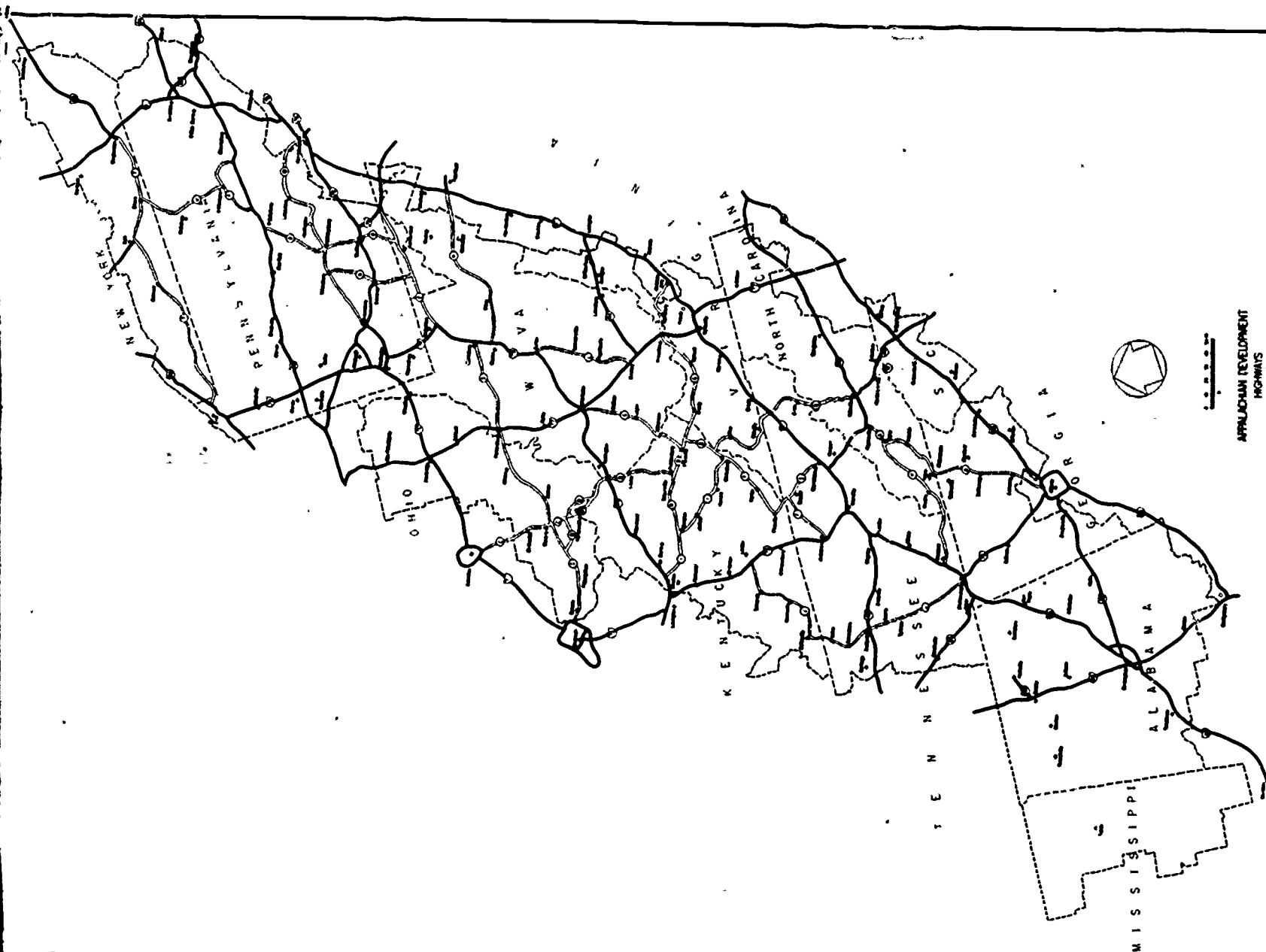
Net outmigration of workers declined from an approximate loss of 10,100 in the period 1960-1965, to 2,700 in 1965-1970. The Highland also produced the second largest increase in total population during the 1960s of 4.7 percent.

Northern Appalachia

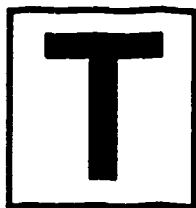
Economic indicators during the latter half of the 1960s reveal that although Northern Appalachia occupies a relatively satisfactory position compared to the other subregions, it has experienced a generally less satisfactory pattern of growth. From 1965 to 1970, the subregion produced a slower rate of growth in total population and work force than the other subregions. Employment increased by 6.4 percent, while work force increased by 6.6 percent. However, over the same period, the unemployment rate was generally lower than the regional average, fluctuating between 4.9 percent in 1965 and 3.7 percent in 1969, and rising again with the national trend to 4.9 percent in 1970.

The manufacturing sector, which contained 43 percent of all major industrial group employment in Northern Appalachia during 1970, played a major role in determining patterns of growth. From 1965 to 1970, this sector has been characterized by a tendency to follow the national trend in manufacturing, although it grew at a slower pace and was slightly more volatile in its year-to-year shifts. Employment in manufacturing increased by less than 5 percent for the period as a whole, compared to a national growth of over 12 percent. That growth which did occur, however, was in a wide range of industries.

Partly influenced by the slow growth in employment relative to other areas, the net outflow of workers from Northern Appalachia increased from 22,400 in 1960-1965 to 28,100 in 1965-1970. Over the decade as a whole, the total population was fairly constant in this subregion. A natural increase of 7 percent was almost completely offset by a net outmigration of 7 percent.



TRANSPORTATION



he single greatest hindrance to economic development in Appalachia, according to the PARC report, was its isolation due to the lack of adequate highway and other transportation systems.

Major interstate routes had consistently bypassed the Region. Highways were, and still are, more expensive to build in Appalachia than in any other region of similar size in the country. The national average cost per mile is about \$1.4 million while in parts of Appalachia the cost rockets to as high as \$5-6 million per mile. In West Virginia, the only state entirely within the Region, the average per mile cost is about \$2.5 million.

Even the interstate routes which do cross the Region—Interstates 64, 40 and 71, for instance—follow well-established routes that do not reach some of the most densely populated areas. The results of this routing was that, in spite of its advantageous location between major markets, the Region was unable to attract significant new industry or commercial enterprise.

Most of the existing highways were narrow two-lane roads that caused great distortion in the time-distance relationship. In some cases, it took an hour to travel a 20 mile mountain road—in good weather.

In addition to discouraging commercial and industrial growth, the inadequacies of the transportation systems complicated the lives of Appalachians, making it difficult for them to reach existing jobs in other areas of the Region or to reach health facilities even in emergency situations.

In response to these conditions, the PARC report flatly stated: "Development activity in Appalachia cannot proceed until the regional isolation has been overcome."

Using the Interstate System as the backbone for its plan, the PARC recommended construction of the Appalachian Regional Development Highway System to connect these major federal highway arteries and to open up areas of dense population ignored by the interstate routes. The Act followed these recommendations authorizing "construction of an Appalachian Development highway system serving the Appalachian region . . . The system, in conjunction with the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways in the region will provide a highway system which will open up an area or areas with a developmental potential where com-

merce and communication have been inhibited by lack of adequate access."

The Act further authorized . . . access road(s) that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or other like facilities . . ."

The Appalachian Corridors

The Appalachian system is made up of 22 individual corridors designated by letters of the alphabet (see map, page 22). The 22 segments include a total of 2,984 miles, 380 of which are designated as adequate, leaving a total of about 2,600 to be constructed. Table IV shows status of construction as of June 30, 1972.

A flexible criterion was established to accommodate the varying highway needs in different parts of the Region. Instead of building roads to interstate standards, it was decided that the corridors would be built to accommodate traffic at an average speed of 50 miles per hour. Each corridor also was to be designed as a *safe, economical highway adequate for the type and volume of traffic it was to serve*. The highways also were to be designed to handle predicted 1990 volume and construction was to be in accordance with prevailing federal-aid highway standards and specifications.

A total of \$840 million was earmarked for the highway network under the Appalachian Act of 1965. In 1967, the original number of corridors was raised to 22, (the plan originally called for 20), so that, along with increasing construction costs, Congress upped the authorization figure in 1969 to \$1,165. In 1971 Congress authorized another \$925 million due to changes in standards established by Congress and to inflation bringing total authorizations to \$2,090 million through 1978.

Certain of these corridors are designed to link key markets, others connect growth areas within the Region and still others to open up areas with good potential, natural resources or recreation development. Corridors D and E, for instance, couple the metropolitan Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati. Corridors D and E connect with, or provide access to, I-70 in Maryland, I-77 and 79 in West Virginia and I-74 and 75 at Cincinnati creating a network that extends in all four directions.

Corridors G and B connect key development areas within the Region, providing community routes for people who live in the rural sections in-between with access to the job opportunities and services in these areas.

Table V
Appalachian Development Highway System
Mileage Summary by States

| State | Total Mileage* | Eligible for Construction | Status as of June 30, 1972 | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Location Studies Completed or Underway | Design Completed or Underway | R/W Completed or Underway | Construction Completed or Underway | Construction Completed* |
| Georgia | 88.0 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 40.5 | 29.2 | 24.0 | 14.2 |
| Kentucky | 583.5 | 420.3 | 415.2 | 414.9 | 271.3 | 165.3 | 97.9 |
| Maryland | 83.1 | 79.8 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 37.5 | 8.8 |
| New York | 254.3 | 223.8 | 223.8 | 217.4 | 162.9 | 162.9 | 79.9 |
| North Carolina | 196.3 | 194.5 | 183.5 | 146.1 | 105.7 | 97.1 | 55.6 |
| Ohio | 294.0 | 199.2 | 199.2 | 170.2 | 107.5 | 85.5 | 63.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 508.0 | 466.2 | 464.6 | 171.3 | 112.6 | 106.1 | 72.5 |
| Tennessee | 336.6 | 326.1 | 298.6 | 160.9 | 136.3 | 106.7 | 79.5 |
| Virginia | 200.9 | 176.0 | 176.0 | 149.5 | 132.4 | 106.4 | 83.9 |
| West Virginia | 422.7 | 412.8 | 412.8 | 275.2 | 238.2 | 188.5 | 82.2 |
| Totals | 2,967.4 | 2,584.4 | 2,506.4 | 1,793.0 | 1,343.1 | 1,080.0 | 637.8 |

*Of the total completed mileage, 624.4 miles have been opened to traffic.

A and K, on the other hand, provide access to areas with major potential for recreation development.

Development Opportunities

In fiscal 1972, the Commission launched a new program aimed at further encouraging development in relation to the highway systems in the Region. New manufacturing employment in Appalachia during the past several years has averaged 62,000 new jobs annually, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Development agencies in the Region reported over 72,000 new manufacturing jobs and 600 new manufacturing establishments in the past year alone. Although many of these plants have located along or near new Interstate and Appalachian highways, concentrated efforts are planned in each state to generate various types of development according to the state's individual economic and environmental thrust.

In northern Alabama, this program will identify prime development opportunities along the major truck highways and access roads. In Georgia, it will assist in comparing the potential effect of various alignments of Corridor A on the natural resources and economic development potential of the Appalachian portion of the state.

Detailed engineering and economic studies will be conducted by Kentucky along its corridor sites and Maryland plans to maximize the economic and recreational development opportunities of the proposed National Freeway through an evaluation of alternative alignments.

The major effort in Mississippi will be along the Tombigbee River Basin where the state seeks to provide for the protection of highway investments while identifying and planning the development of sites for industrial commercial, residential or recreational use.

North Carolina is designing a pilot program which will eventually provide a unified state-regional program for encouraging the expansion of

highway-related economic activity. Six different projects will be carried out by different regional planning agencies in Pennsylvania, with each project primarily oriented to the identification and development of plans for highway-related sites. South Carolina is seeking to insure the orderly economic development of the Cherokee Scenic Highway with particular emphasis on the scenic and recreational opportunities.

Virginia also will carry out six projects under the direction of its planning district commissions. All six projects are aimed at site development opportunities along the Appalachian Corridors. In West Virginia, the emphasis will be on a development plan for commercial, industrial, recreational and residential opportunities along Corridor D which connects the Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati.

Local Access Roads

Local access roads which are approved individually, provide access to an industrial park, school, housing development, hospital or similar site. These roads average between one and two miles in length and are usually only two lanes. Economic relevance must be demonstrated in order to receive Commission funds.

Up to 1,600 miles of such roadway may be constructed under present authorization, and a total of \$110.9 million has been reserved for construction through 1975.

During fiscal 1972, some 72.7 miles of access roadway were constructed and opened to traffic at a cost of \$11.3 million, \$7.9 million of which was in federal funds. Since the beginning of the program, 293.4 miles of access highway has been constructed.

Other Transportation Needs

Air travel, as well as highways are important to the growth of the Region. During fiscal 1972, the Commission approved supplemental grants totaling \$5,123,100 for 18 airport safety projects in five states. An additional \$2,209,327 was invested other-than-safety airport projects.

Although considerable progress has been made in increasing highway mileage, access roads and improved air facilities, transportation is still a problem in the Region. Public transportation is inadequate at its best;

non-existent at its worst. And, as growth centers provide more economic opportunity and as the labor force increases in numbers and skill, the need for adequate surface transportation and public systems becomes increasingly evident.

A Commission-funded study was conducted in Pennsylvania to assess the problem and to recommend possible solutions, and study proposals are being considered from several other states.

Table VI
Appalachian Access Road Program

Financing and Accomplishments
(in thousands of dollars)

| State | FINANCING | | STATUS OF MILEAGE | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Approved Thru Fiscal 1972 | Obligated Thru Fiscal 1972 | Approved | Contracted | Completed |
| Alabama | \$21,922 | \$14,276 | 183 | 131 | 111 |
| Georgia | 2,900 | 1,711 | 19 | 12 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 1,960 | 1,814 | 17 | 6 | 2 |
| Maryland | 1,525 | 1,154 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Mississippi | 6,369 | 6,034 | 77 | 77 | 39 |
| New York | 2,214 | 573 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 2,928 | 1,438 | 20 | 9 | 4 |
| Ohio | 3,561 | 2,186 | 36 | 27 | 27 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,944 | 5,820 | 75 | 42 | 18 |
| South Carolina | 9,431 | 8,827 | 82 | 62 | 32 |
| Tennessee | 5,590 | 4,812 | 47 | 35 | 29 |
| Virginia | 2,710 | 2,710 | 17 | 17 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 4,873 | 4,016 | 22 | 17 | 15 |
| Totals | \$75,927 | \$55,371 | 606 | 441 | 294 |

EDUCATION

"...economic growth in the modern world depends to a large degree upon education excellence.... The region has not produced a sufficient corps of educated persons in the past... it lacks the tax base to provide an adequate education effort in the future."

This assessment made by the PARC in its 1964 report does not fully apply to the Region today. Seven years of effort in the area of education has born fruit in the Region.

Early in the Appalachian effort, the Commission worked with the leadership of education to set its goals and has steadily worked toward the accomplishment of these goals. The goals include to:

- ☐ develop job-relevant technical and vocational training opportunities;
- ☐ form multi-jurisdictional educational cooperatives to help local school districts by sharing school services;
- ☐ upgrade the quantity and quality of teachers in the Region using the framework of the education cooperatives;
- ☐ promote within the cooperatives, the development of early childhood education;
- ☐ provide improved occupations information and guidance; and
- ☐ develop new approaches to the training of manpower from rural areas.

Today, for the first time, many students in Appalachia have guidance counselors and many teachers have consultant services to assist with curriculum and other problems. Special television programming and other educational media are available to many, as are special programs to help reduce dropouts. School districts which once could see very little chance of being able to provide these services now are acquiring the resources they need to improve the capabilities of the teachers and administrators, and to provide greater educational opportunity for the students.

A major thrust of the Commission in assisting to accomplish this type of educational expansion in the Region has been through regional education services agencies (RESAs) which are multicounty (or multischool district) agencies in which several school systems combine resources to provide services none could effectively provide individually. The status of the RESAs throughout the Region at the end of fiscal 1972 gives an

indication of the services they provide and the influence they are having on all levels:

West Virginia: Legislative action has been taken to authorize the seven existing Title III regions in the state to function as RESAs providing a variety of programs for the school systems. Much of the state's early childhood education efforts are being carried out on this regional basis.

Kentucky: The state's Intergovernmental Cooperation Act makes specific reference to RESAs and a commitment has been made on the state level to the formation of 15 of these agencies. A major effort also is being made to revamp the entire state office of education along these regional services lines.

North Carolina: Legislative action in North Carolina has mandated creation of such agencies. The Commission has funded two demonstration models through the state department of education to be used in establishing the agencies.

Alabama: The Top of Alabama Regional Commission (TARCOG) regional agency is being used as the model for the state. Planning has been initiated between the state department of education and Auburn University to plan legislation that will provide for RESA-type organizations.

Mississippi: An Appalachian grant is enabling the state Appalachian office and the state department of education to plan cooperatively a RESA to serve the Three-Rivers area.

Maryland: The agency for Maryland's three-county Appalachian portion has promulgated discussions concerning the possibility of creating such organizations on a statewide basis.

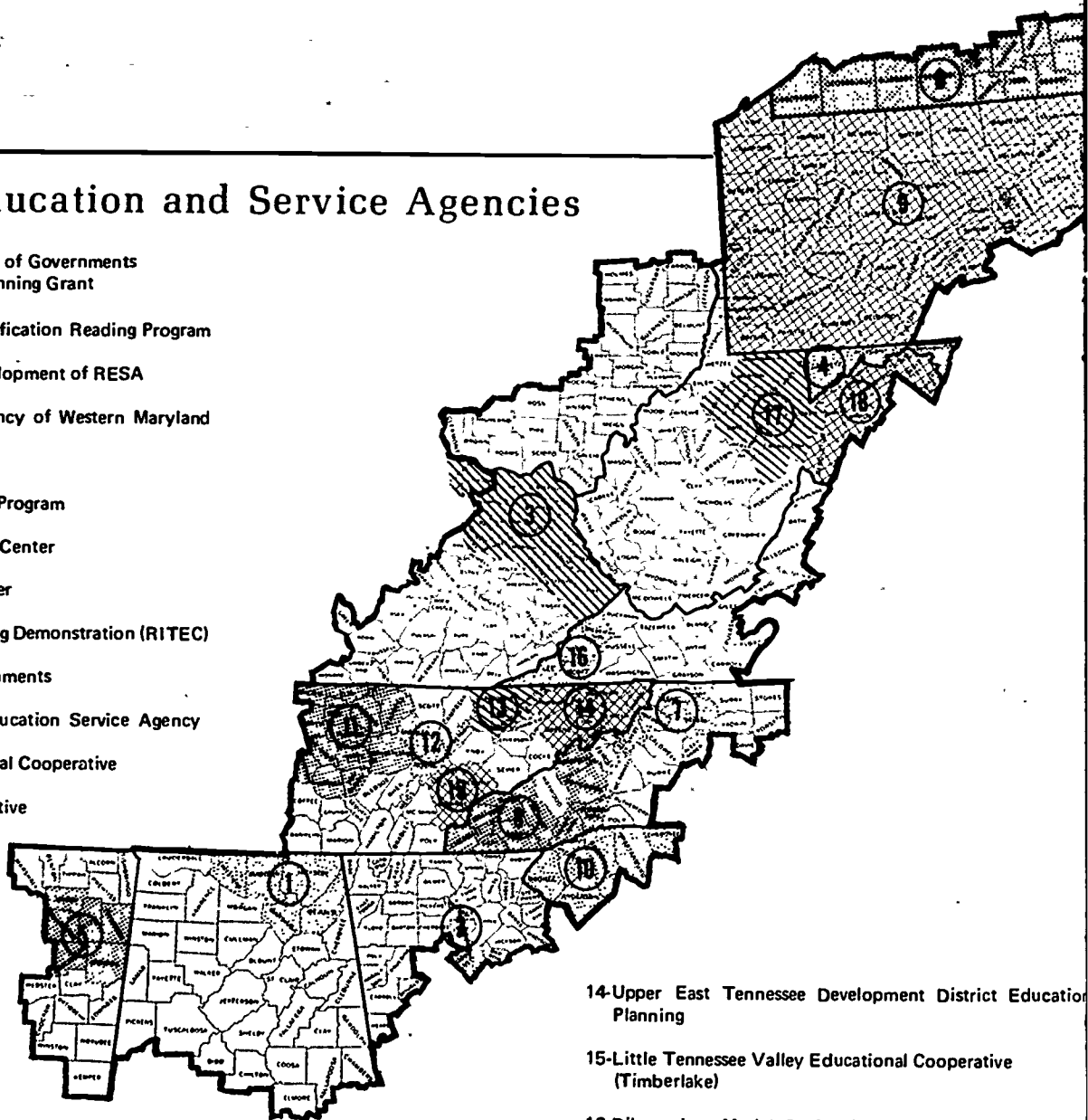
Virginia: LENOWISCO development districts is using the RESA concept to implement its early childhood education, a career development program for potential dropouts and a shared materials program.

Tennessee: Tennessee has a wide range of in-service education programs including, for instance, the Upper Cumberland LDD program which employs an education planner who is helping initiate and implement a number of projects such as a teacher exchange and a cooperative effort to build a vocational education school.

(New York has had similar agencies in operation for some 25 years, and a statewide network of such agencies became effective in Pennsylvania in 1971-1972.)

Multicounty Education and Service Agencies

- 1-Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments (TARCOG) Human Resources Planning Grant
- 2-Gwinnett County Behavior Modification Reading Program
- 3-Comprehensive Planning for Development of RESA
- 4-Regional Education Service Agency of Western Maryland
- 5-Three Rivers Planning District
- 6-Comprehensive Teacher Planning Program
- 7-Northeastern Regional Education Center
- 8-Western Regional Education Center
- 9-Regional Inservice Teacher Training Demonstration (RITEC)
- 10-South Carolina Council of Governments
- 11-Upper Cumberland Regional Education Service Agency
- 12-Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
- 13-Clinch Powell Education Cooperative



- 14-Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
- 15-Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative (Timberlake)
- 16-Dilenoisco Model Regional Education Service Agency
- 17-Early Childhood Center Region 1
- 18-Early Childhood Center Region 2

Vocational and technical education facilities have, since early in the program, been an object of major emphasis. The need to provide students with a more viable set of educational options, the need to upgrade the working force within the Region, and the fact that the percentage of students enrolling in vocational and technical classes exceeded the national average were among the reasons for this emphasis.

Under Section 211 of the Act, as amended, the Commission can approve grants (1) to construct, equip and operate vocational education facilities; (2) to plan, equip and operate vocational and technical education projects which demonstrate areawide education planning and services; and (3) for student programs that provide training, counseling and facilities for their career educational development.

In addition to the \$27 million allocated by the Commission for 1972 investments under Section 211, the Commission reserved \$1 million for the supplementation of Section 211 programs which provided for areawide vocational and technical education demonstration projects. The per state limitation was a maximum of \$250,000 with 50 percent matching funds required.

Seventy-five new vocational and technical education facilities were funded in fiscal 1972 bringing to 385 the number funded since the program began. A total of 13 RESAs were funded during the fiscal year, including 11 operational and two planning grants.

Several other programs are attacking other deficiencies in the Region's educational services by demonstrating methods for improving in-service teacher training and dealing with the dropout problem.

Youth Development

In 1969 the Commission initiated a youth development program aimed at heading off a potential leadership crisis brought about by the outmigration of its young people—an estimated 52 percent of the outmigrants of the 1950s and early 1960s were between the ages of 18 and 34.

The report which prompted the Commission's action also noted that some three-quarters of a million of the young people remaining in the Region were under-educated, unemployed and unmotivated.

In the first year of the youth program, \$100,000 of Section 302 money was set aside to explore, through demonstration efforts, possible methods

and strategies by which a new generation of leadership in Appalachia could be developed and retained. In 1972, \$406,679 was granted for 14 youth projects in Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia.

At least 8,500 young people have been directly involved in these programs since the program began in the fall of 1969, and 25,000 have been indirectly involved. The largest number have participated in summer camp programs, youth organizations, and student internships and apprenticeships. Generally, however, the internship programs have provided the students with the best opportunity to learn about, and to participate in, actions of the agencies, institutions and services of the Region.

During fiscal 1972, an in-depth evaluation was undertaken by a Task Force composed of Commission youth staff and representatives from both the state and local levels and young people involved in programs. The Task Force report recommended the following five objectives:

- development of the individual toward ultimate productivity and of the individual's full potential as a socially responsible participant in the democratic process;
- identification, creation and cultivation of future opportunities for youth;
- maximum contribution of the youth program to the overall development of the Region;
- development of program spin-offs which generate a ripple effect in youth involvement both qualitatively and quantitatively; and
- maximum effective youth involvement in program planning and operation in the Region.

In line with other recommendations made in the Task Force's report, the Commission has initiated efforts to coordinate the Appalachian youth program with other federal efforts and to assist with coordination, on state and local levels, of youth programs funded by other agencies; to research sources of funds available to youth endeavors and to provide this information to state and local youth groups; and to stimulate interaction among the programs in the Region through timely dissemination of information along the groups. Discussions for a continuing evaluation of the program also were initiated.

Veterans

Recent statistics indicate some 350,000 ex-servicemen now walk the streets of America with no jobs, few salable skills and no plans to further their educations. Appalachia is no exception. Indeed, the problem is likely more acute in the Region than in other geographical sections of the country. And, while the Selective Service does not maintain records on Appalachians as a group, it is generally believed that the percentage of young men from the Region having served in the Armed Forces exceeds the national average. The reason for this is, in part, the opportunity the Services provide for assimilation into mainstream America.

Surveys show that a large percentage of returning Vietnam veterans are from lower-middle income backgrounds. Consequently, many have less than a high school education while others finished with low grades. Many show poor reading skills. Although there are provisions in the GI Bill by which veterans can, through remedial courses, acquire the basic tools they need to compete educationally, there is an apparent reluctance for several reasons including lack of procedural knowledge. Such persons need counseling on how to remedy their educational deficiencies so they can attend college; how to obtain the GED equivalency test; how to get the special tutoring; and what benefits may be derived from entering school.

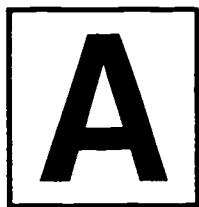
The purposes of the Appalachian veterans program are to provide a staff of veterans to counsel and coordinate employment for veterans; to provide counseling development, placement and followup service for unemployed or underemployed veterans; to coordinate utilization of available training programs; to foster special meetings of employers and educational institutions for an expanded focus on the needs of veterans; to coordinate the participation of veterans in various advisory groups, clubs, etc.; and to insure an awareness of the services of all agencies and groups that would help veterans.

The criteria upon which Appalachian demonstration programs are based stipulate that there should be sufficient number of veterans in an area to warrant such a project; that there should be institutions of higher education in the area and that they should have made commitments to participate in the projects; and that jobs either through the Public Employment Act or in the private sector, should be identified which would be available to veterans during their training to supplement GI Bill allotments. The Commission can fund up to 75 percent of the cost of such a project.



A total of seven projects have been funded with a total of \$129,233 in Appalachian grants. These projects are located in South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi and Maryland.

ENVIRONMENT



Among the most vital concerns of the Commission and of all Appalachians is the environment, its protection and improvement. Repair of damages caused by mining, removal of the junk cars that plague the countryside, demonstration of methods for elimination and control of acid and other mine damages, and intelligent use of the natural resources are at the top of the list of priorities.

Mine Area Reclamation

By the end of fiscal 1972, the Commission had approved a total of 49 mine area reclamation projects. Thirty-nine of these projects were completed including 24 mine fire extinguishment, 12 mine subsidence and surface reclamation projects, and three well sealings. An additional eight mine fire and two surface mine reclamation projects were underway.

Under Section 205, the Commission can provide funds through the Secretary of the Interior to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines; plan and execute projects for extinguishment and control of underground and outcrop mine fires; seal abandoned oil and gas wells; and reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks on public lands.

Although several states, including Kentucky and West Virginia, have recently enacted stricter surface mining legislation, damages still occur. Federal legislation also is under consideration including an amendment calling for a standard that would prohibit fill benching on mining slopes of greater than 14 degrees. (A fill bench is a talus slope—a geological term used to describe a slope made up of rock debris. In the case of surface mining the slope is man-made and is composed of soil which has been deliberately pushed over the side of the hill and deposited downslope. It increases the angle of the slope and because the soil is unstable, a fill bench is frequently the cause of landslides and a major source of sediment.)

In Kentucky, state and federal agencies, the University of Kentucky, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the mining industry and the Commission staff are involved in a project to demonstrate and to improve the state's capability to avoid environmental harm from surface mining. The three-year project is due for completion in 1974.

Land Stabilization

Efforts to control erosion, soil conservation and land stabilization, in general, are concentrated under Section 203 of the Appalachian Act. Funds were not allocated to Section 203 in FY 1972; however, funds not obligated in prior years were available. A total of \$18,461,968 had been invested in this area through fiscal 1972.

Under this program a number of specific practices can be used to deal with the problems of erosion and land stabilization. Although annual plans are required of each state in the use of Section 203 monies and the Commission must approve the plans and projects, the contracts are between the farmers and the Secretary of Agriculture (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services).

Up to 10 years is allowed for the completion of a project and up to 80 percent of the cost can be funded under Section 203.

Timber Development

Appalachian hardwood forests, most of which are now in their second growth, are famous nationwide. Some 80 percent of both forest area and timber volume in the Region are hardwoods. Improving timber quality and the productivity is authorized under Section 204 of the Act which calls for the organization and operation of timber development organizations (TDOs).

The program is administered for the Commission by the U.S. Forest Service. At present two TDOs, the Appalachian Forest Association, Inc., and the Appalachian Forest Improvement Association, are being operated in New York and Tennessee, respectively. The New York TDO was organized to provide timber harvesting and utilization assistance to timber owners in five counties and the Tennessee group serves owners in 10 counties.

Water Resources

The major effort in this area is the Development of Water Resources in Appalachia, a research study carried out by the Office of Appalachian Studies of the Army Corps of Engineers, and containing recommendations

for authorizations for accelerated funding for various water resources projects in the Region.

The Secretary of the Army is preparing environmental impact statements relating to projects covered in the report as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Commission will, when the Secretary's statements are completed, submit a full report to the President who will forward his recommendations to Congress.

Included in the Corps' research is a special report on flood damage reduction in the Tug Fork Valley in the tri-state area of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. Such a program for that area has been recommended to the President by the Commission.

Junk Car Disposal

Four states received grants totaling just under \$1.2 million in Section 302 funds to undertake planning and to implement programs to remove junk cars. These states included:

West Virginia—\$751,358 to design and implement a removal program.

North and South Carolina—\$98,550 to plan an interstate program; North Carolina also received \$25,989 to add an LDD staff member to deal with this environmental problem.

Tennessee—\$300,000 to design and implement a program.

Of the five states in the country with the greatest number of junk cars, four are in Appalachia. A health hazard as well as an environmental pollutant, abandoned junk automobiles are a waste of valuable materials. When processed and recycled, each car provides about a ton of recoverable iron, steel, copper and other resources.

Monongahela Basin Study

The Monongahela Basin Study is a research and demonstration project aimed at showing the possible impacts of environmental cleanup upon economic development. The project, which is scheduled for completion in early calendar year 1973, involves several components.

The interstate study includes the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, all of which have rivers which drain into the Monongahela Basin. The study had its genesis in the early 1960s when the Secretary of

Health, Education and Welfare called a conference concerning pollution in the basin and its tributaries. A technical committee was formed of representatives of the three states, the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission and the federal government to investigate means of abating the pollution.

Components of these studies include inventories of pollution abatement techniques and their costs; sources of acid drainage; non-mining environmental problems in the Dents Run (West Virginia) area; sources of pollution in the Browns Creek-Lost Creek watersheds near Clarksburg, W. Va.

Three demonstration sites, one in each of the states, have been selected on the basis of their potential for economic payoff after the environmental cleanup. These sites are the Brinkerton Discharge on Sewickley Creek in Pennsylvania, Cherry Creek near Deep Creek Lake, Maryland, and Elk Creek near Clarksburg.

The Commission project includes specific plans and specifications, built upon recommendations from the three states, for remedial cleanup. The states will use these plans to initiate their individual cleanup projects.

An adjunct to this study is research into utilization of fly ash, a by-product of burned coal, and sulfate sludges from power plants in the basin for area road building.

The study and demonstrations are under the direction of the Commission and financed by a \$500,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the conference report which accompanied the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1971.

Sewage Treatment

Inadequate waste treatment due to the lack of sewage treatment facilities poses a serious health and environmental threat. The absence of adequate waste treatment also discourages industry and commercial enterprise from locating in a given area.

Under Section 212 of the Act the Commission can provide additional federal assistance to communities for construction of these facilities. Such grants are made in accordance with the 1960 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended in 1965. A community is eligible for Section 214 supplement aid which can be used to up the federal participation to 80 percent.

Forty-six sewage treatment projects were funded during fiscal 1972 with \$75,800 of Section 212 and \$9,321,211 of Section 214 monies.

Environmental Education

Environmental education also is part of the Commission's commitment. Four environmental education projects were funded with Section 302 funds, two in North Carolina and one each in Kentucky and Virginia. Total cost of these projects was \$80,095.

A task force of Commission staff members launched an investigation of existing environmental education programs being conducted in the Region by federal and state agencies, and independent organizations, and of the environmental courses and curricula in Appalachian colleges and universities. The results of this survey, which should be completed by the end of calendar year 1972, will help the Commission determine how it can best use its resources to supplement existing, and generate new, programs.

Flood Relief

Early in the summer of 1972, Hurricane Agnes struck the eastern United States leaving in her path a trail of destruction and flooding that dramatically affected six states, five of them in Appalachia. Those states were Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Virginia and West Virginia.

Special disaster relief legislation was passed by Congress which included \$16 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission to be used as follows:

- \$11 million under mine area restoration for mine subsidence and mine drainage control projects. These projects are to be concentrated in certain areas of Appalachia, Pennsylvania in particular, to protect existing housing and businesses from the danger of underground subsidence.

- \$1.5 million under the Appalachian Housing Fund for site development grants including relocation of water and sewer services where necessary to make a low- and moderate-income housing project feasible. Appalachian housing assistance will enable public agencies and non-profit organizations sponsoring federally-insured housing projects to proceed with site development and ultimate construction of new, flood-safe housing.



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- \$3.5 million for long-range planning under three Appalachian programs: (1) \$1.5 million in special funds to promote the efficient long-range economic development of Appalachian areas damaged by flooding. These grants will be available to multicounty local development districts offering planning and technical assistance to their member counties; (2) \$500,000 for new town planning to allow state and district organizations to examine the potential of new towns as a solution to increasing demands on already crowded urban areas of Appalachia affected by flooding; and (3) \$1.5 million for research on subsidence risk and prevention to finance research and identification of potential mine subsidence locations in flood-affected areas of northwestern Pennsylvania.

HEALTH



Without good health, little else matters. An undernourished child who is frequently absent from school cannot take full advantage of his educational opportunities; an expectant mother who does not have access to prenatal care is forced to risk both her baby's and her own health; an elderly person who does not or cannot drive often forfeits his or her right to medical care simply for the lack of transportation.

A healthy citizenry is not accomplished solely through increasing the number of hospital beds, doctors, dentists or nurses, however. In a predominantly rural area such as Appalachia, it is a complex undertaking that involves transportation of patients, environmental improvements, home nursing and health education. It means, in fact, skillfully organizing comprehensive health programs that provide appropriate health care services and health education to over 18 million people.

Health needs vary in different parts of Appalachia. Just as there is no single "master plan" that will generate economic growth regionwide, there is no single health plan that will insure provision of health services to all Appalachians. Planning on the local multicounty level has emerged as the essential ingredient if health programs in the Region are to meet the technical problems and to serve the needs of the people.

New Types of Investments

In 1972, the Commission extended its grant program to facilitate the comprehensive planning that is a prerequisite of comprehensive health care. Efforts heretofore have been concentrated in the demonstration health areas. There are 12 such areas designated in the Region where programs are geared to develop improved techniques for the delivery of health services as a demonstration that could lead to better health services throughout the Region and the nation.

The granting of comprehensive health planning monies outside the demonstration areas is a move toward implementing regionwide or "wall-to-wall" planning. Such grants can be made to the states or to eligible

organizations approved by the state representative to assist the planned or ongoing comprehensive health planning efforts. Eligible organizations include, in addition to health demonstration areas, local development districts or comprehensive health planning agencies designated under Section 314(B) of the Partnership for Health Act. Federal funding cannot exceed 70 percent of the total cost of administration and implementation of the project, and is limited to a total of \$100,000 from all federal sources each fiscal year.

During fiscal 1972, Appalachian auxiliary health planning grants were made to seven planning groups outside of the demonstration areas.

The second new area of health investment in 1972 was for primary health care projects. Primary care, in general, is what most people use most of the time for most of their health problems and, for the purpose of Appalachian funding, must include:

- ☐ a defined point of entry into a comprehensive health care system;
- ☐ once entry is made and initial care given, assure continuity of all the care the individual may subsequently need, either providing or arranging for a full scope of services—primary, intensive and highly specialized.
- ☐ health related services to the community at large in addition to services to individual patients; and
- ☐ the essential element, a primary health care team made up of a group of health workers who provide on a continuing basis, primary medical care, nursing care, health outreach and assistance in obtaining such services and benefits.

During 1972, the Commission funded 267 primary care projects in all 13 states at a total cost of \$38,820,404.

Demonstration Health Areas

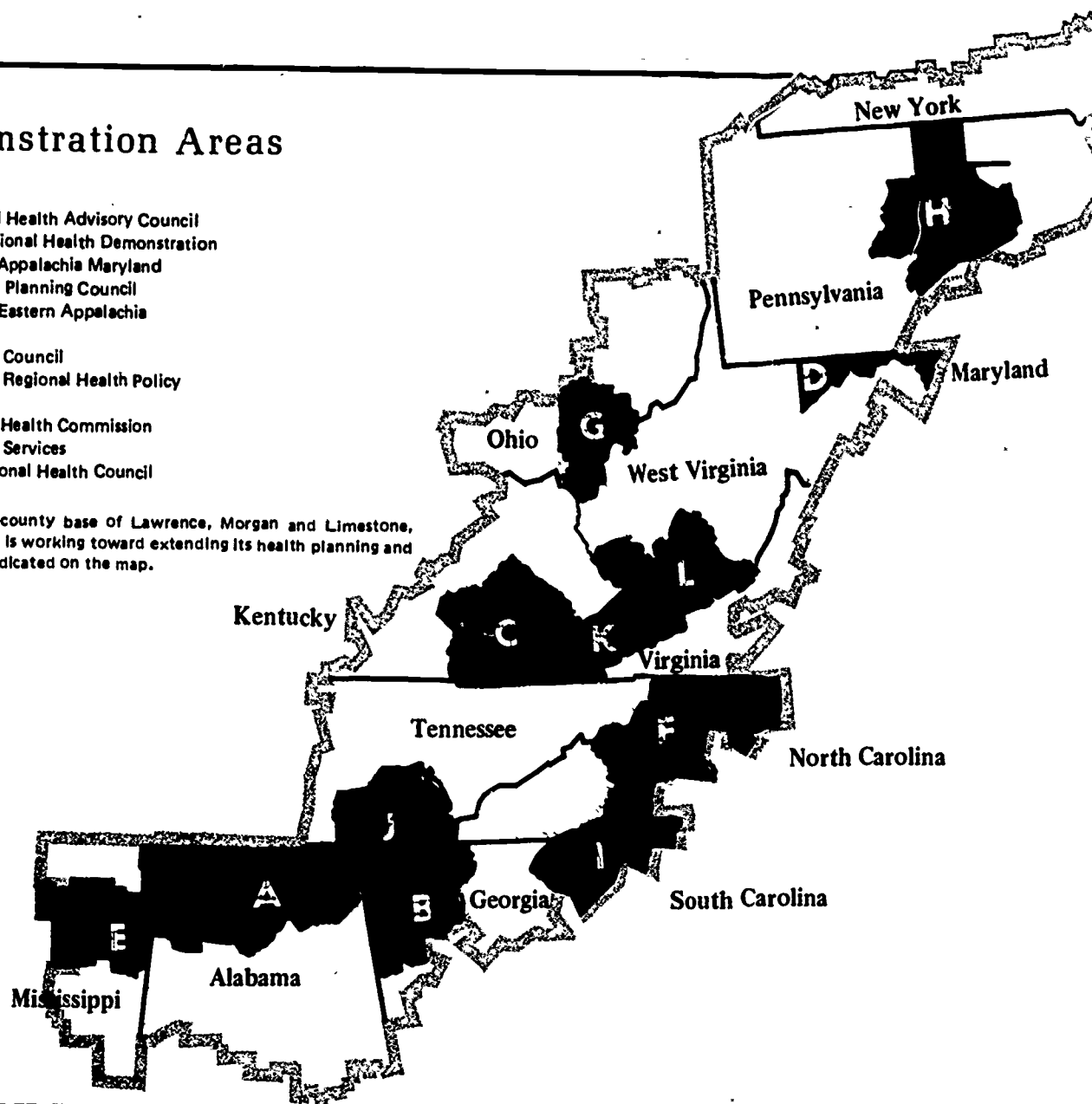
The demonstration health areas also continued to be a focal point for Appalachian investments in 1972. Since 1967, 12 such demonstration programs have been established in Appalachia serving 12 states.

Grants are made for planning and implementation of these projects which have as their overall goal the demonstration of more effective means to provide and deliver comprehensive health care to the people residing within the areas.

Health Demonstration Areas

- A Tri-County Commission*
- B Northwest Georgia Regional Health Advisory Council
- C Southeastern Kentucky Regional Health Demonstration
- D Health Planning Council of Appalachia Maryland
- E Northeast Mississippi Health Planning Council
- F Regional Health Council of Eastern Appalachia
- G Ohio Valley Health Services
- H Central Pennsylvania Health Council
- I South Carolina Appalachian Regional Health Policy and Planning Council
- J Georgia-Tennessee Regional Health Commission
- K Virginia Appalachian Health Services
- L Southern West Virginia Regional Health Council

*Building on the original three-county base of Lawrence, Morgan and Limestone, Appalachian Alabama currently is working toward extending its health planning and services to cover the counties indicated on the map.



Section 202 of the Act provides for grants of up to 75 percent of costs of construction, up to 80 percent for equipment, and up to 100 percent for operations during the first two years of a project. Operations money also is granted up to 75 percent for the following three years. As Appalachian funding decreases, slack is being taken up by "third" party payments (i.e., Medicare and Medicaid) and fees.

Each of these demonstration areas is governed by a health council made up of local health care professionals, hospital administrators and other interested local persons. As with all Appalachian programs, the emphasis is upon local planning based upon local needs and goals.

Among the types of projects funded within these health demonstration areas are ambulance services, outpatient clinics, mobile dental clinics, home health care services, training preventive dentistry and various manpower programs, health education and mental health.

During fiscal 1972, some \$31,646,247 in Appalachian funds was invested in these 12 areas. Total Section 202 approved health investments for 1972 included: \$6,703,499 for 19 construction projects; \$8,499,214

for 99 new operations projects; and \$16,443,534 for 117 continuations of projects.

Black Lung

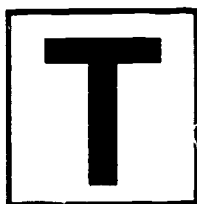
Another health problem of critical concern is black lung. An estimated 374,000 of the Region's active and inactive coal miners are affected by black lung or similar respiratory and pulmonary ailments caused and aggravated by coal dust in the mines. These ailments limit capacity for work, shorten life expectancy and, in general, prohibit their victims from living normal, active lives.

In 1972 a total of \$1.3 million in Section 202 money was set aside to implement better diagnostic and treatment services for black lung and other respiratory and pulmonary diseases in miners. Federal legislation also appropriated another \$10 million under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to construct, equip and operate mobile and fixed-site clinics for the same purposes.



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CHILD DEVELOPMENT



he term "child development" alone does not begin to indicate the kind of comprehensive, family-oriented learning experiences and services that make up the Appalachian child development program.

A basic concept of the Appalachian program is that child development services compliment the family, not substitute for it. Its goal is to preserve and strengthen the family unit by providing the resources and services—through the family whenever possible—so that the child and the family grow together.

In the past, and in rural areas in particular, families have had little assistance in, or guidance with, problems related to infants and preschoolers although studies have proved that those years are critical to a child's emotional and educational growth and to his physical well-being. Services available to aid families in this vital growing period were so splintered that a family needing or seeking help was faced with a maze of agencies whose services overlapped in some areas and neglected other areas altogether.

The Appalachian program takes a coordinated approach in which child development begins with family planning information and services, prenatal care, delivery of the infant, and immediate postnatal care for mother and child. Emphasis continues to be family-oriented through provision of education and counseling in child care; adequate food, dental and medical services; and assurance, through counseling and education, of an emotional climate conducive to optimal personality development.

The program also is geared to provide exposure to social learning situations through group activities and social interaction when not provided in the home; day, night and emergency care when needed including foster care and adoption services; protection from cruelty and neglect; and rehabilitation and special education for the handicapped.

In the Appalachian states, these services are coordinated through a state interagency committee which plans and implements programs and provides expert assistance to regional programs within the state. A major intent and

policy of the Commission's child development program is to achieve a state level plan and program which will utilize an integral management of existing and new child development care services within a rational approach to delivery of services.

Although the setup varies from state-to-state in accordance with specific needs, the program is, in general, organized with a day care center as the hub of services. These centers provide day care for children who need it but, more importantly, they provide a single point of entry into a system that includes services ranging from counseling in child care to medical and dental screening for all children within their respective area. Outreach programs that concentrate on learning experiences and counseling in the family setting also are a vital part of the center's activities.

1972 saw these programs beginning to "pull-together" on both local multicounty and state levels. Several states put major emphasis upon their child development programs in fiscal 1972 to fill gaps and implement new programs to enhance the comprehensiveness of the networks.

A look at FY 1972 progress shows that projects which got underway during the year will serve some 125,445 children who will benefit from one or more child development services. The majority will be involved in one or more outreach programs that vary from comprehensive development diagnostic services with follow-up to specialized efforts in vision, speech and hearing, dental, education, nutrition and social services. The outreach programs will be coordinated with other resources and with parents to insure maximum benefit for children 0-6 years of age.

About 15,594 of the children will receive comprehensive day care in center or home-based programs. Handicapped children will make up about 5 percent of the day care children for whom special services will be provided to meet their special needs.

Over 350 centers will be established or expanded throughout the Region and an anticipated 5,660 jobs created through these centers. A state-by-state analysis gives the following breakdown in terms of children to be served, day care centers to be established or expanded and jobs to be provided:

Alabama—6,100 children, 45 centers and 1,152 jobs; **Georgia**—3,445 children, 35 centers and 689 jobs; **Kentucky**—1,910 children, 67 centers and 648 jobs; **Maryland**—995 children, 20 centers and 200 jobs; **Mississippi**, 2,564 children, 38 centers and 391 jobs; **New York**—26,480 children and 500 jobs.



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North Carolina—2,744 children, 36 centers and 405 jobs; Ohio—9,642 children, 12 centers and 434 jobs; Pennsylvania—4,630 children, 17 centers and 150 jobs.

South Carolina—1,425 children, 7 centers and 240 jobs; Tennessee—36,029 children, 24 centers and over 500 jobs; Virginia—1,020 children and 50 jobs; West Virginia—28,451 children, 34 centers and 300 jobs.

HOUSING

During the 1960s, the supply of housing grew less rapidly in the Region than in the United States. The main reasons for the Appalachian lag were less significant population increases, slower rises in total income, and less rapid growth in employment. The number of units without some or all plumbing (including toilet and bathing facilities and hot and cold running water) is often used as a rough measure of the existence of substandard housing in a given area. Based upon this measure, approximately 12.7 percent of all occupied housing in the Region in 1970 was substandard compared 7.4 percent in the nation. In Central Appalachia, however, 34.2 percent of the housing rated as substandard.

Although the 12.7 percent of the houses rated as substandard is an improvement over the estimated 25 percent of several years ago, other factors such as overcrowding and the general need of repairs render the overall quality of the Region's housing below par for the nation.

In 1967, the Commission was authorized to begin a housing fund for the purpose of stimulating the construction and rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing through the increased use of federal housing assistance. A 1971 amendment to Section 207 of the Act now permits the

Commission to make site development and off-site improvement grants. This authorization was based upon experiences with the planning loan program which showed that many communities cannot produce housing for low- and moderate-income families under the present limitations of housing assistance programs because: (1) family incomes are relatively low and the cost of development high because of the rough Appalachian topography, and (2) the lack of direct accessibility of available building sites to sewer and water facilities.

Thus, rents and sale prices must be high enough to cover full development costs with the end result that the sponsor cannot meet the low rent or sales costs necessary to qualify for the project. The cost difference often is, in relation to the scope of the project, quite small, sometimes less than \$1,000.

Regulations for grants under this 1971 authorization were promulgated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) near the end of the fiscal year and one grant for \$92,500 was made for a North Carolina project.

Since the loan program was instituted through the end of fiscal 1972, the Commission had loaned more than \$3.6 million to stimulate construction of 2,448 units of housing.

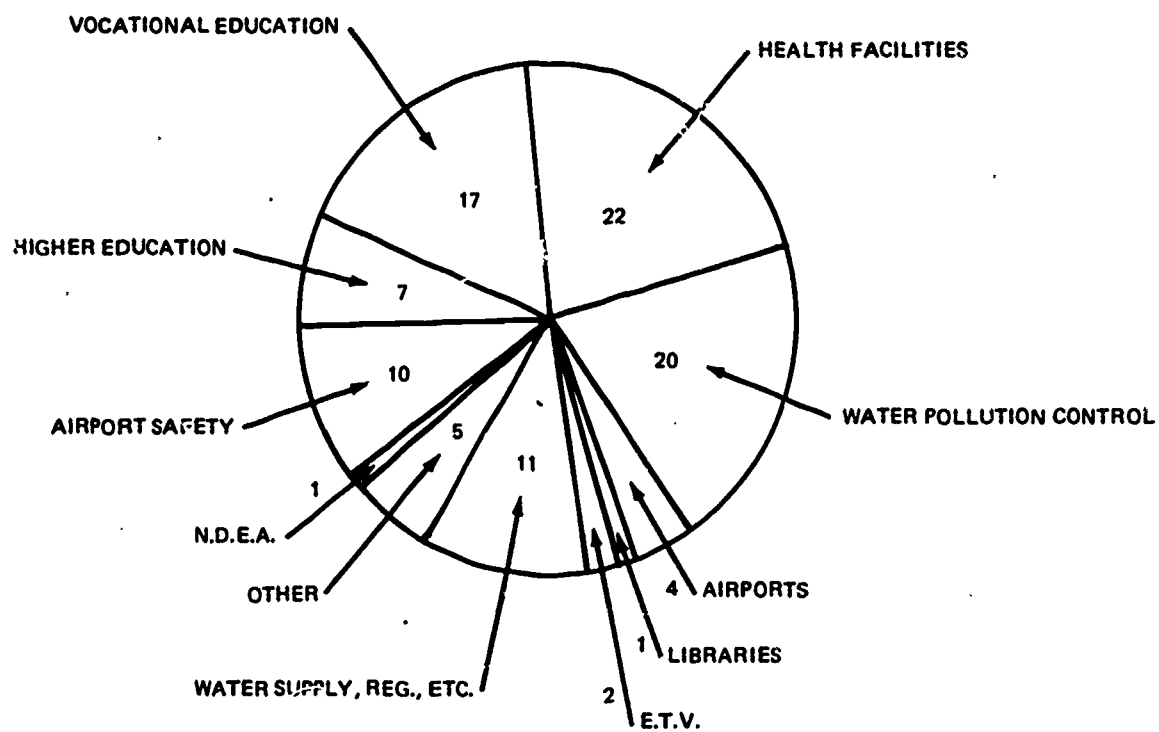
The loan concept, which originated with the Appalachian program and has since become the basis for a national housing program, provides loan monies to cover specific items that a sponsor must fund in order to make application and obtain mortgage insurance commitment under Section 221 or 236 of the National Housing Act. Among those items are land options, market analyses, consultant and processing fees, preliminary architectural and site engineering fees and construction loan financing fees. The costs of these items normally can be included in a mortgage which means that when a construction loan or a permanent insured mortgage is made for a project, the loan can be repaid. Provisions also are made for waiver of the planning loan when made to a non-profit corporation which does not succeed in getting the financing for the project or if it is determined that repayment of the planning loan cannot be made for mortgage proceeds.

The Commission also has aided West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina in drafting state legislation to permit creation of state housing authorities and in the actual establishment of these corporations.

As of FY 1972 \$491,000 had been repaid to the revolving loan fund including \$176,800 in fiscal 1972.

SECTION 214 – SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

Approvals by Type of Program
Fiscal Year 1972



Total Funds: 209,228

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

T

he Commission supplemental grants program, Section 214, is perhaps the Appalachian program's most important other-than-highway component.

With traditionally low tax bases, the Appalachian states in the past have not been able to get their fair share of the federal monies available for construction of basic public facilities. Although eligible in every other way for a variety of federal grants, the states often were unable to meet the matching requirement making it impossible for communities and states to tap federal monies. Implementation of the Appalachian program made it possible for the states to secure "supplemental" funds from the Commission to increase the federal share to a reasonable level.

These supplemental grants may be used to increase the authorized federal percentage under existing "basic agency" grants, which vary from

30 to 66 percent, to a maximum of 80 percent. The amount of supplementation is determined by the applicant's ability to match the federal share on a dollar basis.

A 1971 amendment to the Act now makes it possible for Section 214 funds also to be used as "first dollar" grants when it is impossible because of money limitations for an applicant to qualify for a basic federal grant. \$1,425,035 in first dollar grant approvals (seven projects in four states) were made during fiscal 1972.

A total of more than \$50 million was invested in all Section 214 grants during FY 1972 including both first dollar and airport safety grants.

Table VI
Appalachian Supplemental Grants

| | Cumulative Through 1972 | | | 1972 Program | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| | No. of Proj. | Amount (Dollars) | Percent | No. of Proj. | Amount (Dollars) | Percent |
| Vocational Education | 352 | \$ 53,190 | 20.6 | 70 | \$ 8,762 | 17 |
| Higher Education | 194 | 49,631 | 19.2 | 23 | 3,383 | 7 |
| Libraries | 103 | 7,870 | 3.1 | 10 | 495 | 1 |
| National Defense | | | | | | |
| Education Act | 33 | 6,304 | 2.5 | 9 | 695 | 1 |
| Educational Television | 19 | 3,080 | 1.2 | 5 | 785 | 2 |
| Health Facilities | 324 | 67,504 | 26.2 | 45 | 10,951 | 22 |
| Sewage Treatment Fac. | 190 | 37,108 | 14.4 | 39 | 10,128 | 20 |
| Water & Sewer Systems | 111 | 14,285 | 5.5 | 31 | 5,808 | 11 |
| Airports | 75 | 7,857 | 3.0 | 16 | 2,209 | 4 |
| Airport Safety | 22 | 5,183 | 2.0 | 19 | 5,123 | 10 |
| Other | 89 | 5,592 | 2.3 | 26 | 2,477 | 5 |
| Total | 1,512 | \$257,964 | 100.0 | 289 | \$50,816 | 100 |



RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Both research and planning are vital links in the Commission's efforts to aid the Region. There is, of course, neither one massive piece of research nor one master plan that can provide all of the solutions for all of the problems facing a region as large and as heterogeneous as Appalachia. Under the Act, the Commission is directed to address a wide spectrum of problems and to carry out the various research projects and formulate the plans necessary to help solve them. Such efforts are provided for under Section 302 of the Act.

Coal Research

A major research effort—a series of studies dealing with all aspects of the coal industry from public policies to workman's compensation to surface mining—were near completion at the end of fiscal 1972. Carried out by consultants, this research is designed to provide the expert knowledge and comprehensive information needed to help state and federal governments and the industry to make and implement policy decisions and actions regarding the coal industry.

Preliminary results for the research were submitted to the Commission in late fiscal 1972; final results are expected to be available in early calendar year 1974.

Communications

In 1972, the Commission expanded its communications effort which first began in fiscal 1971 with a U.S. Office of Education contract for \$42,050 with the Commission to investigate the education and public services potential of a telecommunications satellite. Such a satellite is

scheduled to be launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the spring of 1974. It is expected that this satellite and future experimental satellites will be in a position over the Region for several hours weekly and could be used to improve currently existing communications. The results of a study on communications satellites and implementation conducted by Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., will be available in early fiscal 1973.

The Commission's communications programs section in the summer of 1972 began a separate survey of all communications systems from emergency medical systems to public and commercial broadcast stations. The information gleaned from this survey, which is being conducted on the LDD level, will form the basis for individual communications improvement plans on multicounty, state and Regional levels. Existing facilities and communications systems will be used as the foundations for demonstrations of how communications can be upgraded.

Cooperative efforts between the Commission and selected LDDs also were initiated in 1972 to determine the potential for using cable television and other forms of communications to assist in the areas of education, health and child development, and community affairs.

Another communications project was the development of a series of half-hour television programs aimed at assisting viewers to obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma. The project, funded by the Commission, is being carried out in Kentucky by the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television.

Evaluation

Continuing evaluation of the Appalachian program is another responsibility of the Commission provided for under Section 302. The object of this effort is to assess the impact of Commission policies and programs upon the Region and the people and to determine the effectiveness of its policies for promoting economic growth, and to pinpoint weaknesses so that future plans and policies can be geared to overcome them.

In 1972 the Commission moved into the second phase of this continuing evaluation following completion of preliminary investigation of the program's first six years. The second phase will be a comprehensive assessment of what the Commission has accomplished balanced against the mandates of Congress and the Appalachian program's stated goals.

LDDs

The need for helping local communities to help themselves in their development efforts is reflected in Section 302 of the Act which provides for creation of local development districts. Multicounty agencies, LDDs are designed to assist local governments in evaluation of local needs and problems and to assist the state in developing plans to meet these needs.

LDDs are directed by boards made up of local elective officials, civic leaders and other interested citizens. Appalachian funds are available to pay 75 percent of the administrative expenses of these multicounty units. There are a total of 69 certified LDDs throughout the Region.

These planning districts provide the people with a voice in, and a means for helping direct, local planning efforts. And, although the organizations take the form of councils of governments in some states and of regional planning agencies in others, their responsibilities are generally the same: to encourage local cooperation; to plan for areawide development; to coordinate efforts to obtain state and federal monies; and to help implement projects aimed at continuing economic and social growth.

Arts and Crafts

Throughout Appalachia are people who possess talents and abilities in arts and crafts that have disappeared elsewhere in the nation. Quilting, woodworking, and furniture building are but a few of the crafts that have been handed down from generation to generation and are a part of life in Appalachia.

Many guild and crafts organizations exist in the Region in which many people work to keep their crafts alive. Some of these groups—Mountain Artisans in West Virginia and Handex in five Appalachian states, for instance—have made their crafts into an endeavor that supplements the incomes of its participants.

Recognizing that with some assistance in market analyses, identification of commercial outlets and other problems these groups might be turned into a productive, regionwide industry, the Commission in 1972 contracted for extensive research into the arts and crafts capabilities of the Region and the potential for developing arts and crafts as an industry. The study, along with recommendations concerning what if any role the Commission can play in this area, is to be completed in early fiscal 1973.



APPENDIX A

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| 48 | ALABAMA |
| 53 | GEORGIA |
| 58 | KENTUCKY |
| 62 | MARYLAND |
| 64 | MISSISSIPPI |
| 71 | NEW YORK |
| 76 | NORTH CAROLINA |
| 80 | OHIO |
| 85 | PENNSYLVANIA |
| 91 | SOUTH CAROLINA |
| 96 | TENNESSEE |
| 100 | VIRGINIA |
| 104 | WEST VIRGINIA |

ALABAMA



ALABAMA

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State total | 3,444.2 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 2,137.3 |
| Bibb | 13.8 |
| Blount | 26.9 |
| Calhoun | 103.1 |
| Chambers | 36.4 |
| Cherokee | 15.6 |
| Chilton | 25.2 |
| Clay | 12.6 |
| Cleburne | 11.0 |
| Colbert | 49.6 |
| Coosa | 10.7 |
| Cullman | 52.4 |
| De Kalb | 42.0 |
| Elmore | 33.5 |
| Etowah | 94.1 |
| Fayette | 16.3 |
| Franklin | 23.9 |
| Jackson | 39.2 |
| Jefferson | 645.0 |
| Lamar | 14.3 |
| Lauderdale | 68.1 |
| Lawrence | 27.3 |
| Limestone | 41.7 |
| Madison | 186.5 |
| Marion | 23.8 |
| Marshall | 54.2 |
| Morgan | 77.3 |
| Pickens | 20.3 |
| Randolph | 18.3 |
| St. Clair | 28.0 |
| Shelby | 38.0 |
| Talladega | 65.3 |
| Tallapoosa | 33.8 |
| Tuscaloosa | 116.0 |
| Walker | 56.2 |
| Winston | 16.7 |

ALABAMA

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Child Devel. Nutrition Program | Jefferson | \$ 1,085,941 | \$ 549,570 | \$ 179,305 | \$ 0 |
| Comprehensive Child Services | | 727,293 | 517,869 | 169,647 | 0 |
| NE Ala. Ctr. for Early Childhood Education | Madison | 1,567,897 | 1,104,374 | 431,666 | 0 |
| East Ala. Early Child Dev. Prog. Staff | 10 Counties | 95,983 | 71,987 | 23,736 | 0 |
| East Ala. Early Childhood Dev. Prog. | Etowah | 599,000 | 447,750 | 144,009 | 0 |
| Area II Cherokee Co. Early Child Dev. Prog. | Cherokee | 68,320 | 50,315 | 17,605 | 0 |
| Area III Calhoun Co. Early Child Dev. Prog. | Calhoun | 242,995 | 183,108 | 56,094 | 0 |
| Area IV Cleburne Co. Early Child Dev. Prog. | Cleburne | 80,974 | 62,969 | 17,665 | 0 |
| Area V Talladega-Clay-Randolph Co. Child Dev. | 3 Counties | 767,053 | 571,306 | 188,747 | 0 |
| Area VI Chambers-Tallapoosa Fam. Child Dev. | 2 Counties | 735,523 | 557,905 | 170,618 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Day Care Svcs. | Jefferson | 347,627 | 254,999 | 92,396 | 0 |
| Area DAC Fam.-Child Dev. Program | Chilton | 411,208 | 306,546 | 93,919 | 0 |
| St. Clair Co. Child Dev. Program | St. Clair | 783,851 | 615,619 | 165,632 | 0 |
| Blount Co. Child Dev. Program | Blount | 533,861 | 392,763 | 137,390 | 0 |
| Area DAC Fam.-Child Dev. Program | Shelby | 472,532 | 352,501 | 107,228 | 0 |
| Walker Co. Child Dev. and Home Care Prog. | Walker | 660,783 | 484,348 | 171,251 | 0 |
| Florence Co. Child Dev. Program | Florence | 169,852 | 130,332 | 37,560 | 0 |
| Early Childhood Dev. Staffing—Reg. III | 6 Counties | 85,464 | 62,865 | 22,199 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 9,436,157 | \$ 6,717,126 | \$2,226,667 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health).

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Tri-County Appalachian Health Planning | 3 Counties | \$ 226,033 | \$ 0 | \$ 169,525 | \$ 0 |
| Allied Health Education Manpower Development | Morgan | 54,394 | 0 | 40,795 | 0 |
| Dental Health Program | Morgan | 29,641 | 0 | 22,231 | 0 |
| Tri-County Diagnostic and Treatment Services | Morgan | 732,219 | 0 | 539,489 | 0 |
| Ala. Mental Health Program* | Morgan | 301,855 | 0 | 224,281 | 0 |
| Associate Degree Nursing Program | Multicounty | 177,738 | 0 | 133,303 | 0 |
| Decatur General Hospital Physical Therapy** | Morgan | 39,102 | 0 | 31,282 | 0 |
| Athens-Limestone Hospital Physical Therapy** | Limestone | 9,148 | 0 | 8,990 | 0 |

ALABAMA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Comprehensive Alcoholism Services* | Morgan | 159,387 | 0 | 134,687 | 0 |
| Rescue for the Retarded | Morgan | 336,498 | 0 | 284,998 | 0 |
| Medical Records Technology Program | Morgan | 75,686 | 0 | 74,420 | 0 |
| Medical Records Training Program—Calhoun Jr. College | Limestone | 72,521 | 0 | 54,196 | 0 |
| Medical Information | 4 Counties | 54,822 | 0 | 40,357 | 0 |
| Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Prog. | Jefferson | 74,010 | 0 | 74,010 | 0 |
| Lawrence Co. Health Care | Lawrence | 692,778 | 0 | 660,478 | 0 |
| Athens-Limestone Hospital Dietary Dept. | Limestone | 357,400 | 0 | 285,920 | 0 |
| Mental Health Education Program | Morgan | 77,547 | 0 | 74,141 | 0 |
| Northeast Alabama Health Planning | Multicounty | 121,535 | 0 | 90,130 | 0 |
| West Alabama Compre. Health Planning | Multicounty | 132,974 | 12,722 | 85,472 | 0 |
| Decatur General Hospital Facilities | Morgan | 337,014 | 0 | 269,611 | 0 |
| Cerebral Palsy Dev. Day-Care Prog. | Multicounty | 29,065 | 0 | 28,770 | 0 |
| Allied Hlth. Advisor-Instr. | Limestone | 26,400 | 0 | 26,154 | 0 |
| Tenn. Valley Rehab. Ctr. Staff—Equip. | | 302,842 | 0 | 225,722 | 0 |
| District Air Pollution Control Prog. | Multicounty | 100,000 | 75,000 | 25,000 | 0 |
| Roosevelt City Area Family Hlth. Ctr. Prog. | Jefferson | 568,350 | 350,000 | 218,350 | 0 |
| North Ala. Occupational Health Services | | 90,566 | 0 | 87,699 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Health Clinic | Morgan | 513,555 | 0 | 256,777 | 154,067 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,674,784 | \$ 437,722 | \$4,166,788 | \$ 154,067 |

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Section 207 Funds |
|--|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Alabama Housing Inc. Cullman | Cullman | \$ 21,588 | \$ 17,270 |
| Top of Ala. Housing Corp. | 5 Counties | 95,000 | 76,000 |
| Technical Assist. Study and Imple. for Housing | | 85,000 | 85,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$201,588 | \$178,270 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Randolph Co. Area Voc. Cntr. | Randolph | \$ 500,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 250,000 | \$ 150,000 |
| Career Orient. and Exploration | | 150,000 | 0 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Industrial Development Trng. | | 400,000 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 |
| Alexander City Jr. Col. Voc. Trng. | Tallapoosa | 750,000 | 0 | 375,000 | 135,750 |
| DeKalb Co. Tech. School | DeKalb | 750,000 | 0 | 375,000 | 22,500 |
| Gadsden Area Voc. School | Etowah | 1,000,000 | 0 | 500,000 | 178,000 |
| St. Clair Co. Area Voc. Tech. School | St. Clair | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 109,500 |
| Cleburne Co. Area Voc. Cntr. | Cleburne | 400,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 119,600 |
| George C. Wallace State Trade School | Cullman | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 150,000 |
| Career Ed. Prog. for Appalachian Ala. | | 350,000 | 124,218 | 225,782 | 0 |
| Clay Co. Area Voc. Tech. School | Clay | 250,000 | 0 | 125,000 | 75,000 |
| Blount Co. Area Voc. Tech. School | Blount | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 150,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 6,050,000 | \$ 124,218 | \$3,175,782 | \$1,090,350 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Albertville Sewage Treatment Fac. | Marshall | \$ 1,174,000 | \$ 1,068,900 | \$ 0 | \$ 105,100 |
| Huntsville Mental Hlth. Center | Madison | 1,577,000 | 617,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| N.E. Morgan Co. Water System | Morgan | 330,500 | 165,250 | 0 | 78,000 |
| Town of Center Water and Sewer System | Cherokee | 808,400 | 404,200 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Rogersville Sanitary Sewage | Lauderdale | 48,860 | 16,124 | 0 | 14,658 |
| Muscle Shoals Airport | Colbert | 650,012 | 325,342 | 0 | 194,668 |
| Muscle Shoals Airport Improvements** | Colbert | 202,988 | 110,098 | 0 | 52,292 |
| Hargrove Van De Graff Field Airport Improvmts. | Tuscaloosa | 189,536 | 94,768 | 0 | 46,013 |
| Tuscaloosa-Van De Graff Airport | Tuscaloosa | 36,864 | 18,432 | 0 | 18,432 |
| Birmingham Mun. Airport Improvements | Jefferson | 1,863,000 | 931,500 | 0 | 558,900 |
| Anniston Calhoun Co. Airport Improvements (Sfty.) | Calhoun | 257,220 | 128,610 | 0 | 77,166 |
| Elmore Co. Hlth. Cntr. | Elmore | 177,500 | 106,500 | 0 | 30,000 |
| 13 Colleges In Appalachia Equip. ETV Included | | 198,860 | 99,430 | 0 | 59,658 |
| Cherokee Sewage System | Colbert | 325,000 | 129,150 | 0 | 97,500 |

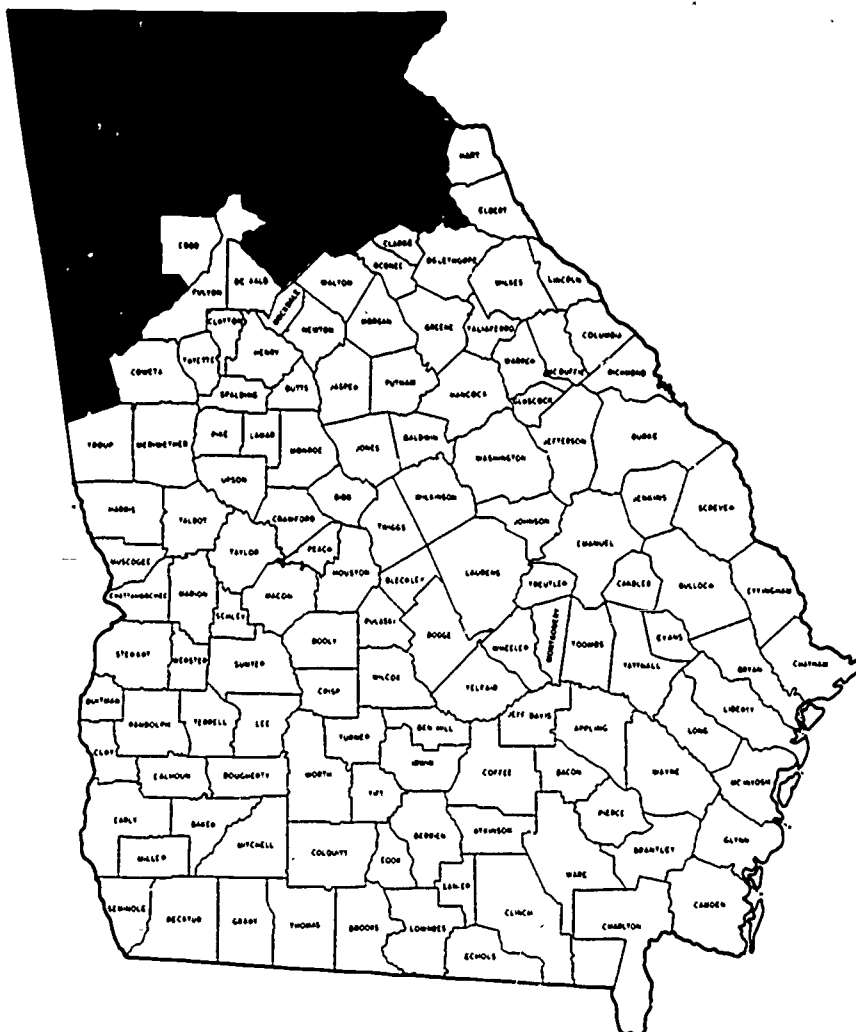
ALABAMA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Birmingham Municipal Airport Apron Paving | Jefferson | 3,980,540 | 1,990,270 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Montevallo Water System | Shelby | 414,000 | 207,000 | 0 | 90,000 |
| University College—Univ. of Alabama | Jefferson | 1,120,000 | 502,276 | 0 | 292,724 |
| Community Hospital | Elmore | 3,140,300 | 1,000,000 | 0 | 175,000 |
| Parrish Water System | Walker | 409,600 | 204,800 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Vernon Sewer | Lamar | 628,100 | 345,455 | 0 | 125,620 |
| Clay Co. Water Supply System | Clay | 1,012,800 | 437,800 | 0 | 125,000 |
| Athens Sewage System.-Imp. | Limestone | 2,532,000 | 1,392,600 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Blount Memorial Hospital | Blount | 1,032,000 | 350,000 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Jasper Water System | Walker | 1,551,000 | 775,500 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Hope Haven School Rehabilitation Center | Colbert | 291,000 | 166,046 | 0 | 58,200 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$23,951,080 | \$11,587,051 | \$ 0 | \$4,348,931 |

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Top of Alabama Education Demonstration | Multicounty | \$ 103,834 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 93,450 |
| Imprem.-Compre. Appalachian Development Plan | Multicounty | 79,099 | 0 | 59,327 |
| Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments | Multicounty | 79,997 | 0 | 59,998 |
| North Central Reg. Council of Govts. | Multicounty | 4,800 | 0 | 3,600 |
| North Central Ala. Reg. Council of Govts. | Multicounty | 74,425 | 0 | 55,819 |
| Top of Ala. Council of Govts. | Multicounty | 86,662 | 0 | 64,996 |
| West Ala. Png. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 60,000 | 0 | 45,000 |
| Birmingham Regional Png. Comm. | Multicounty | 100,000 | 0 | 75,000 |
| East Ala. Reg. Png. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 131,152 | 0 | 98,364 |
| Central Ala. Regional Png. & Dev. Comm. | Elmore | 19,033 | 0 | 14,275 |
| Central Ala. Reg.Png. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 26,667 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 765,669 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 589,829 |

GEORGIA



GEORGIA

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State total | 4,589.6 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 813.6 |
| Banks | 6.8 |
| Barrow | 16.9 |
| Bartow | 32.7 |
| Carroll | 45.4 |
| Catoosa | 28.3 |
| Chattooga | 20.5 |
| Cherokee | 31.1 |
| Dade | 9.9 |
| Dawson | 3.6 |
| Douglas | 28.7 |
| Fannin | 13.4 |
| Floyd | 73.7 |
| Forsyth | 16.9 |
| Franklin | 12.8 |
| Gilmer | 9.0 |
| Gordon | 23.6 |
| Gwinnett | 72.3 |
| Habersham | 20.7 |
| Hall | 59.4 |
| Haralson | 15.9 |
| Heard | 5.4 |
| Jackson | 21.1 |
| Lumpkin | 8.7 |
| Madison | 13.5 |
| Murray | 13.0 |
| Paulding | 17.5 |
| Pickens | 9.6 |
| Polk | 29.7 |
| Rabun | 8.3 |
| Stephens | 20.3 |
| Towns | 4.6 |
| Union | 6.8 |
| Walker | 50.7 |
| White | 7.7 |
| Whitfield | 55.1 |

GEORGIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Polk School Dist. Child Dev. Program | Polk | \$ 92,621 | \$ 69,466 | \$ 23,155 | \$ 0 |
| Forsyth Co. Day Care Center | Forsyth | 295,123 | 219,165 | 68,228 | 0 |
| Toccoa Stephens Child Dev. Prog. | Stephens | 243,160 | 182,370 | 53,414 | 0 |
| Summerville Child Dev. Day Care Svcs. | Chattooga | 449,970 | 337,478 | 106,097 | 0 |
| Georgia Technical Assistance Project | | 9,000 | 6,750 | 2,250 | 0 |
| Ga. Mountains Dist. Child Care Prog. | Multicounty | 1,974,196 | 1,480,647 | 459,589 | 0 |
| Coosa Valley Dist. Child Care Prog. | Multicounty | 2,181,321 | 1,635,991 | 499,418 | 0 |
| North Ga. Dist. Child Care Prog. | Multicounty | 1,920,985 | 1,440,738 | 447,204 | 0 |
| Lower App. Reg. Dist. Child Care Prog. | Multicounty | 2,229,777 | 1,672,333 | 514,593 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 9,396,153 | \$ 7,044,938 | \$2,173,948 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planning and Administrative Grant | | \$ 173,111 | \$ 0 | \$ 129,833 | \$ 0 |
| Recruitment for Health Careers | | 41,722 | 0 | 31,257 | 0 |
| Solid Waste Disposal Project | Fulton | 435,063 | 0 | 250,746 | 0 |
| Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation | 5 Counties | 126,500 | 0 | 94,925 | 0 |
| 3 County Day Care Services* | Cherokee | 345,692 | 0 | 253,635 | 0 |
| Nurse Training-Associate Degree Prog. | Multicounty | 92,119 | 0 | 68,368 | 0 |
| Comp. Speech & Hearing Program* | Floyd | 50,126 | 0 | 37,701 | 0 |
| Hlth. Manpwr. Trng.-Dalton Jr. Col.* | Whitfield | 76,162 | 0 | 57,477 | 0 |
| Hamilton Mem. Hosp. Expansion** | Whitfield | 4,112,904 | 0 | 406,452 | 0 |
| Hlth. Scholarships for NW Ga. Demo. Area | Fulton | 109,425 | 0 | 82,069 | 0 |
| Hlth. Scholarships for NW Ga. Demo. Area | | 109,425 | 0 | 82,069 | 0 |
| Floyd Hospital Ambulatory Care | Floyd | 3,365,954 | 378,227 | 593,548 | 1,009,786 |
| Professional Health Coordinator* | Fulton | 29,291 | 0 | 21,969 | 0 |
| Professional Health Coordinator | | 32,201 | 0 | 16,100 | 0 |
| Murray County Hospital Amb. Care Unit | Murray | 381,250 | 0 | 305,000 | 0 |
| Gordon Co. Hosp. Emerg. Rm. Renovation | Gordon | 100,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 0 |
| Sam Howell Mem. Hosp. Radiology Expansion | Bartow | 158,316 | 0 | 124,263 | 0 |

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Dental Health Services Demonstration | 12 Counties | 99,016 | 0 | 98,516 | 0 |
| Floyd Hospital Intensive Care Unit | Floyd | 100,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 0 |
| Paulding Co. Hosp. Op. & Emerg. (Equipment) | Paulding | 54,685 | 0 | 43,748 | 0 |
| Solid Waste Disposal Equip. Replace | 12 Counties | 240,350 | 0 | 120,175 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$10,233,312 | \$ 378,227 | \$2,977,851 | \$1,009,786 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| GEORGIA-TENNESSEE | | | | | |
| Ga. Tenn. Reg. Health Commission Planning Grant | Hamilton | \$ 6,250 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,000 | \$ 0 |
| Planning and Admin. Grant | 13 Counties | 207,065 | 0 | 152,831 | 0 |
| Chattanooga-Hamilton Co. Speech & Hearing Proj. | Hamilton | 118,233 | 0 | 93,088 | 0 |
| Reg. Info. & Referral Center | | 37,208 | 0 | 37,161 | 0 |
| Georgia-Tennessee Dental Health Program* | Davidson | 355,662 | 0 | 333,370 | 0 |
| Orange Grove Center for the Retarded (Phase III) | Hamilton | 782,285 | 0 | 189,406 | 0 |
| Regional Pub. Hlth. Svcs. Ofc. | Multicounty | 375,951 | 0 | 282,000 | 0 |
| John L. Hutcheson Memorial Tri-Co. Hospital | Catoosa | 702,500 | 0 | 525,000 | 0 |
| Ga. Tenn. Reg. Solid Waste Col. Dis. Sys. Equip. Suppl. | 31 Counties | 22,000 | 0 | 17,600 | 0 |
| Southeast Tenn. Mental Health | | 193,601 | 0 | 129,128 | 0 |
| Speech and Hearing Center | Bradley | 42,564 | 0 | 31,200 | 0 |
| Northwest Ga. Mental Health | | 141,184 | 0 | 60,494 | 0 |
| John L. Hutcheson Mem. Hosp. Exp. | Catoosa | 1,843,750 | 945,000 | 378,900 | 0 |
| Appalachian Student Health Program | | 23,200 | 0 | 16,000 | 0 |
| Vanderbilt Student Health Coalition Project | | 102,161 | 20,000 | 16,161 | 0 |
| Reg. Emerg. Medical Services | | 63,490 | 0 | 44,000 | 0 |
| Marion Co. Hlth. Ctr. Renovation & Exp. | Marion | 76,667 | 0 | 53,667 | 0 |
| Org. & Planning for Compre. Hlth. Planning | | 46,666 | 0 | 35,000 | 0 |
| Reg. Health Educ. Materials Center | | 25,497 | 0 | 25,497 | 0 |
| SE Tennessee Area Health Ep. Center | | 213,259 | 0 | 180,009 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,379,193 | \$ 965,000 | \$2,605,512 | \$ 0 |

*Continuation

**Overrun

GEORGIA (continued)

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Section 2 Funds |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Coosa Valley Housing | | \$ 36,700 | \$ 29,360 |
| Coosa Valley Housing | | 15,850 | 12,680 |
| Coosa Valley Housing | | 20,500 | 16,400 |
| Lawrenceville, Gwinnett Co. | Gwinnett | 69,100 | 55,280 |
| Coosa Valley Housing | | 27,000 | 21,600 |
| Tech. Assistance in Housing | | 65,000 | 65,600 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$234,750 | \$200,920 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 211 Funds |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Union Co. Comp. High Sch. Proj. | Union | \$ 350,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 175,000 | \$ 60,500 |
| Johnson Comp. High School Proj. | Hall | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 85,000 |
| Lafayette Comp. High School | Walker | 300,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 51,000 |
| Walker Co. Area Technical School | Walker | 300,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 51,000 |
| Franklin Co. Area Voc. High School | Franklin | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 85,000 |
| Ga. School for the Deaf Voc. Bldg. | Floyd | 636,000 | 0 | 336,000 | 0 |
| Dalton Comp. Voc. Ed. High School | Whitfield | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 85,000 |
| Murray Co. Comp. High School | Murray | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 85,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 3,586,000 | \$ 0 | \$1,811,000 | \$ 502,500 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Toccoa Sewage System | Stephens | \$ 1,083,520 | \$ 357,560 | \$ 0 | \$ 175,000 |
| Franklin Springs Water and Sewage | Franklin | 446,500 | 203,000 | 0 | 137,700 |
| Floyd Co. Sewage System | Floyd | 764,915 | 421,170 | 0 | 175,000 |
| Douglasville Sewage Improvements | | 310,000 | 102,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Linwood Sewage Treatment Facility | Walker | 34,000 | 17,000 | 0 | 9,970 |
| Hall Co. Hospital Addition | Hall | 450,476 | 225,238 | 0 | 135,143 |

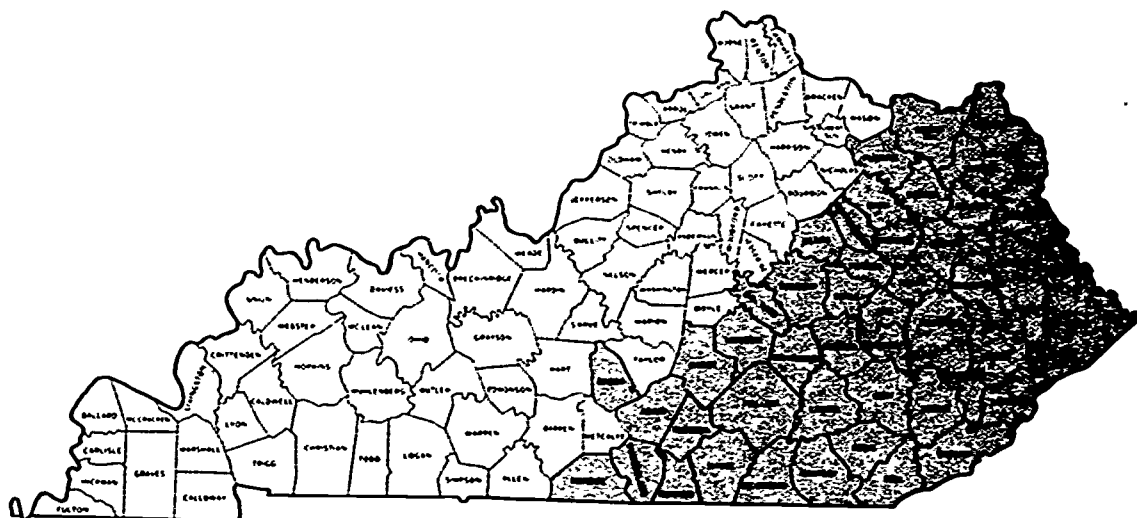
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| N.D.E.A. Title III Program | | 479,822 | 239,911 | 0 | 143,947 |
| Lafayette Water System Proj. | Walker | 600,000 | 200,000 | 0 | 190,000 |
| Fannin Co. Library | Fannin | 149,808 | 70,404 | 0 | 23,404 |
| Gainesville Water System-Phase II | Hall | 1,299,000 | 500,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Jasper-Pickens County Airport | Pickens | 554,350 | 277,175 | 0 | 166,305 |
| Rome Sewer Plant Expansion | Floyd | 3,856,000 | 1,272,480 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Calhoun-Gordon Co. Community Center | Gordon | 375,000 | 250,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Douglasville-Northern Water & Sewer-Imp. | Douglas | 887,300 | 292,800 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Trion Sewer Project | Chattooga | 732,516 | 204,740 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Douglas Co. Memorial Hospital | Douglas | 1,892,950 | 757,180 | 0 | 389,000 |
| Hall Co. Public Health Center | Hall | 580,000 | 137,342 | 0 | 263,790 |
| Gainesville Neighborhood Facility | Hall | 300,000 | 200,000 | 0 | 39,900 |
| Dade Co. Airport | Dade | 487,100 | 243,550 | 0 | 116,172 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$15,274,257 | \$ 5,971,850 | \$ 0 | \$3,205,331 |

GEORGIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces Georgia Section 302 table on page 57]

3

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Governor's Intern Program | | \$ 14,706 | \$ 0 | \$ 10,000 |
| Intern Program | | 31,565 | 0 | 23,630 |
| Chattahoochee-Flint Area Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 16,652 | 0 | 12,489 |
| Atlanta Regional Comm. | Multicounty | 50,968 | 0 | 38,226 |
| Northeast Ga. Area Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 73,000 | 0 | 54,750 |
| Junk Car Removal Project Northeast Ga. | Multicounty | 16,250 | 0 | 12,188 |
| North Ga. Area Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 86,700 | 0 | 65,000 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 289,841 | \$ 0 | \$ 216,283 |

KENTUCKY



KENTUCKY

State total 3,219.3
Population of counties in Appalachia 876.5

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Adair | 13.0 | Fleming | 11.4 | Madison | 42.7 |
| Bath | 9.2 | Floyd | 35.9 | Magoffin | 10.4 |
| Bell | 31.1 | Garrard | 9.5 | Martin | 9.4 |
| Boyd | 52.4 | Green | 10.4 | Menifee | 4.0 |
| Breathitt | 14.2 | Greenup | 33.2 | Monroe | 11.6 |
| Carter | 19.8 | Harlan | 37.4 | Montgomery | 15.4 |
| Casey | 12.9 | Jackson | 10.6 | Morgan | 10.0 |
| Clark | 24.1 | Johnson | 17.5 | Owsley | 5.0 |
| Clay | 18.5 | Knott | 14.7 | Perry | 26.3 |
| Clinton | 8.2 | Knox | 23.7 | Pike | 61.1 |
| Cumberland | 6.8 | Laurel | 27.4 | Powell | 7.7 |
| Elliott | 5.9 | Lawrence | 10.7 | Pulaski | 35.2 |
| Estill | 12.8 | Lee | 6.6 | Rockcastle | 12.3 |
| | | Leslie | 11.6 | Rowan | 17.0 |
| | | Letcher | 23.2 | Russell | 10.5 |
| | | Lewis | 12.4 | Wayne | 14.3 |
| | | Lincoln | 16.7 | Whitley | 24.1 |
| | | McCreary | 12.5 | Wolfe | 5.7 |

KENTUCKY

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planning and Administrative Grant | 16 Counties | \$ 269,066 | \$ 0 | \$ 200,000 | \$ 0 |
| Upper Ky. River Mtl. Hlth.-Mtl. Retard Program | Perry | 790,650 | 175,274 | 355,900 | 0 |
| Upper Ky. River Mtl. Hlth.-Mtl. Retard. | Multicounty | 1,452,349 | 532,989 | 179,431 | 0 |
| Multiphasic Screening Program* | 13 Counties | 231,975 | 0 | 173,981 | 0 |
| Multiphasic Screening Project | | 78,178 | 0 | 55,940 | 0 |
| SE Comm. Inst. Pilot Prog. Allied Health Occ. | Cumberland | 55,146 | 0 | 37,501 | 0 |
| Bell County Solid Waste Management | Bell | 148,205 | 0 | 114,983 | 0 |
| Ping. Dev. Exp. Dental Deliv. System | | 58,840 | 0 | 39,980 | 0 |
| Whitesburg Appal. Reg. Hosp. | Letcher | 188,970 | 0 | 151,176 | 0 |
| Laurel Fork Coord. Rural Hlth. Care System | 2 Counties | 289,828 | 112,455 | 145,373 | 0 |
| Appalachian Environmental Hlth. Demo. Project | Whitley | 299,964 | 0 | 224,964 | 0 |
| Ky. W. Community Field Professorships* | Fayette | 78,936 | 0 | 59,228 | 0 |
| Comm. Medicine Field Professorship | Multicounty | 91,277 | 0 | 68,458 | 0 |
| Hlth. Serv.-Implem. & Oper. Sup. of Reg. Network | 16 Counties | 1,858,750 | 0 | 456,000 | 0 |
| Knott County Ambulant Center | Knott | 148,649 | 0 | 118,919 | 0 |
| App. Regional Family Medicine Residency Program | Harlan | 43,437 | 0 | 30,851 | 0 |
| Upper Cumberland Mtl. Hlth.-Mtl. Retard Prog. Cnt. | Bell | 651,444 | 227,976 | 243,468 | 0 |
| Cumberland River Reg. Mtl. Hlth. & Rtd. Board Inc. | 8 Counties | 2,329,696 | 998,565 | 598,956 | 0 |
| Harlan Co. App. Reg. Hosp. Emer. Comm. Serv. Rev. | Harlan | 760,000 | 0 | 608,000 | 0 |
| Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Srv. | 8 Counties | 2,402 | 0 | 77,710 | 0 |
| Buckhorn Lake Emerg. Ambul. Service | Perry | 209,700 | 0 | 209,700 | 0 |
| Pine Mt. Emerg. Ambulance Service | Harlan | 316,403 | 0 | 239,629 | 0 |
| SE Ky. Regional Nursing Manpower Project | 8 Counties | 32,173 | 0 | 23,995 | 0 |
| Clover Fork Medical Outpatient Project 2nd Rev. | Harlan | 29,170 | 0 | 51,043 | 0 |
| Clover Fork Outpatient Medical Project | Harlan | 335,025 | 0 | 135,825 | 0 |
| Clover Fork Outpatient Med. Project | Harlan | 238,877 | 0 | 113,377 | 0 |
| Harlan Co. Solid Waste Disposal System | Harlan | 87,077 | 0 | 40,234 | 0 |
| Ky. River Solid Waste Disposal System Program | | 216,645 | 0 | 137,738 | 0 |
| Ky. Health Maintenance Organization Program | Fayette | 198,719 | 0 | 196,301 | 0 |
| Big Sandy Area Dev. Dist. Hlth. Ping. Services | Floyd | 33,104 | 0 | 23,182 | 0 |
| Gateway Area Development Dist. Hlth. Planning Srvs. | Bath | 43,840 | 0 | 25,300 | 0 |
| Lake Cumberland Area Dev. Dist. Hlth. Ping. Srvs. | Russell | 49,290 | 0 | 35,040 | 0 |
| Fivco Area Dev. Dist. Hlth. Ping. Srvs. | Boyd | 29,845 | 0 | 21,964 | 0 |
| Buffalo Trace Compre. Hlth. Ping. | Mason | 21,350 | 0 | 8,006 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$11,610,640 | \$ 2,047,259 | \$5,202,153 | \$ 0 |

KENTUCKY (continued)

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Kentucky Infant Preschool Program—Eval. | | \$ 144,977 | \$ 0 | \$ 38,245 | \$ 0 |
| Kipp Child-Dev. Centers | Multicounty | 4,808,948 | 3,605,125 | 1,203,823 | 0 |
| Research & Coordination | Franklin | 258,748 | 194,061 | 64,687 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,212,673 | \$ 3,799,186 | \$1,306,755 | \$ 0 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Letcher Co. Voc. Ed. Facility | Letcher | \$ 198,810 | \$ 0 | \$ 99,405 | \$ 59,643 |
| Morgan Co. Voc. School** | Morgan | 50,000 | 0 | 25,000 | 15,000 |
| Operations for Six Voc. Ed. Fac. Prog. | Multicounty | 160,800 | 0 | 160,800 | 0 |
| Floyd Co. Voc. School | Floyd | 250,000 | 0 | 125,000 | 75,000 |
| Floyd Co. Voc. School (Equip.) | Floyd | 80,000 | 0 | 40,000 | 24,000 |
| Ashland Area Voc. School | Boyd | 4,410 | 0 | 2,205 | 1,323 |
| Ashland Area Voc. School (Equip.) | Boyd | 19,590 | 0 | 9,795 | 5,877 |
| Rockcastle Co. Voc. School (Parking Lot) | Rockcastle | 20,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 6,000 |
| Career Education Program | 8 Counties | 265,300 | 0 | 265,300 | 0 |
| Placement Programs for Grads./Voc. Prg. | 7 Counties | 19,000 | 0 | 19,000 | 0 |
| Comp. Voc. Educ. Program Planning | 10 Counties | 20,900 | 0 | 20,900 | 0 |
| Phelps Voc. School (Construction) | Pike | 820,000 | 0 | 410,000 | 246,000 |
| Phelps Voc. School (Equipment) | Pike | 180,000 | 0 | 90,000 | 54,000 |
| Boyd Co. Area Voc. School (Construction) | Boyd | 950,000 | 0 | 475,000 | 285,000 |
| Boyd Co. Area Voc. School Equipment | Boyd | 150,000 | 0 | 75,000 | 45,000 |
| Project Ropes | Multicounty | 120,000 | 0 | 120,000 | 0 |
| Reg. Component Ky. Manpower Info. System | Multicounty | 107,870 | 0 | 107,870 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 3,416,680 | \$ 0 | \$2,055,275 | \$ 816,843 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Pikeville College Science Center** | Pike | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 75,000 |
| Police Communication Equip. | Boyd | 42,082 | 25,248 | 0 | 8,417 |
| Bell Co. Pineville Public Library | Bell | 133,250 | 61,559 | 0 | 23,691 |

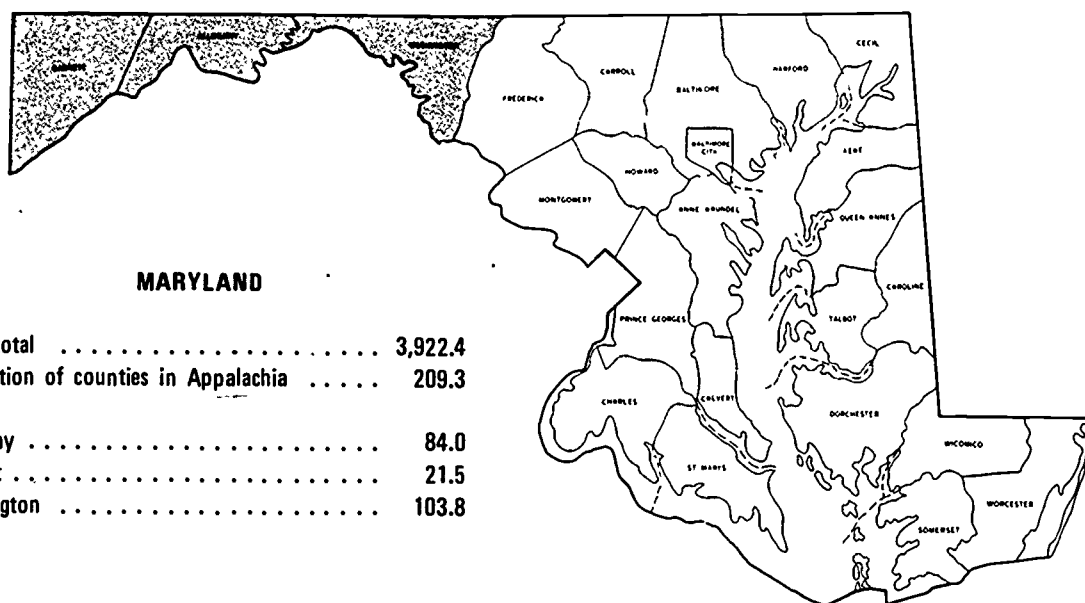
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Breathitt Co. Public Library | Breathitt | 160,694 | 40,571 | 0 | 28,713 |
| Cave Run Comprehensive Care Center | Rowan | 213,000 | 12,500 | 0 | 80,000 |
| Mountain Mentel Health Services | Floyd | 523,688 | 49,083 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Williamson A.R.H. Long Term Care & Rehab. Ext. | Pike | 1,800,000 | 674,980 | 0 | 765,020 |
| Grayson Lake State Park Development | Carter | 491,500 | 245,750 | 0 | 147,450 |
| Garrard County Public Library (Renovation & Add.) | Garrard | 27,727 | 9,000 | 0 | 4,140 |
| Lewis County Public Library | Lewis | 70,100 | 41,500 | 0 | 12,600 |
| Lees Junior College (Equipment) | Breathitt | 32,998 | 16,499 | 0 | 9,500 |
| Alice Lloyd College-Admin. & Conference Center | Knott | 240,056 | 93,622 | 0 | 86,562 |
| Cave Run Recreation Complex | 4 Counties | 1,100,000 | 550,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Ft. Boonesborough Park Acquisition | Madison | 197,200 | 98,600 | 0 | 59,160 |
| Appalachian Comp. Care Ctr. | Boyd | 288,000 | 69,000 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Health Physical Educ. Center | Knott | 606,430 | 93,633 | 0 | 183,000 |
| Menifee Co. Ambulant Care Cntr. | Menifee | 631,800 | 393,106 | 0 | 112,334 |
| Emergency Ser. Add. Renov. Surgery Emerg.** | Bell | 341,826 | 0 | 0 | 273,461 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 6,900,351 | \$ 2,474,651 | \$ 0 | \$2,619,048 |

KENTUCKY Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Kentucky Section 302 table on page 61]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| General Equivalency Ed. thru TV | Multicounty | \$ 183,509 | \$ 0 | \$ 127,795 |
| Project ROPES | Multicounty | 120,000 | 0 | 90,000 |
| Buffalo Trace Area Dev. Dist. | | 49,831 | 0 | 33,131 |
| Fivco Area LOD Youth Leadership | Boyd | 18,044 | 0 | 13,533 |
| Fivco Area Div. Dist. | | 56,000 | 0 | 42,000 |
| Bluegrass Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 30,350 | 0 | 22,350 |
| Big Sandy Area Dev. Dist. | | 52,848 | 0 | 39,636 |
| Big Sandy Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 98,120 | 0 | 72,366 |
| Lake Cumberland Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 99,350 | 0 | 74,150 |
| Cumberland Valley Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 110,800 | 0 | 82,000 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 818,852 | \$ 0 | \$ 596,961 |

MARYLAND



MARYLAND

| | |
|--|---------|
| State total | 3,922.4 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 209.3 |
| Allegany | 84.0 |
| Garrett | 21.5 |
| Washington | 103.8 |

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Statewide Comp. Child Dev. Planning | 3 Counties | \$ 136,253 | \$ 0 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 0 |
| Maryland Child Development Project | 3 Counties | 2,600,000 | 1,950,000 | 650,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 2,736,253 | \$ 1,950,000 | \$ 750,000 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Planning and Admin. Grant | 3 Counties | \$ 171,107 | \$ 0 | \$ 128,330 | \$ 0 |
| Allegany Co. Health Dept. Communication System | Allegany | 78,565 | 0 | 62,850 | 0 |
| Washington Co. Health Dept. Communication System | Washington | 81,215 | 0 | 65,527 | 0 |
| Dental Assistant Program | Allegany | 44,166 | 0 | 42,526 | 0 |

MARYLAND

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Secondary School Health Aides | Garrett | 16,302 | 0 | 10,797 | 0 |
| Pediatrics Residency Program | Allegany | 47,787 | 0 | 46,087 | 0 |
| Mental Health Outpatient Clinic | Washington | 28,041 | 0 | 17,741 | 0 |
| Secondary School Health Aide Program | Allegany | 122,567 | 0 | 61,601 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Regional Nutritional Hlth. Srvs. | Washington | 85,640 | 0 | 74,360 | 0 |
| Health Educ. Services Project | | 46,386 | 0 | 46,041 | 0 |
| Garrett County Health Officer | Garrett | 27,577 | 0 | 23,260 | 0 |
| Garrett County Landfills | Garrett | 93,520 | 0 | 61,840 | 0 |
| Washington County Landfill Equipment Project | Washington | 164,835 | 0 | 52,400 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 1,007,808 | \$ 0 | \$ 693,360 | \$ 0 |

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Section 207 Funds |
|--|------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| The Alexander Housing | Washington | \$ 67,399 | \$ 53,900 |
| Md. Housing Technical Assistance Grant | | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$117,399 | \$103,900 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Resource Cntr. Addition (OR) | Allegany | \$ 200,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 0 |
| RESA-Demonstration Project | Multicounty | 428,793 | 0 | 417,911 | 0 |
| Garrett Comm. Coll. Plng. Tech. Programs | | 34,000 | 0 | 25,000 | 0 |
| Hagerstown Junior Col. Career Prog. Equip. | Washington | 123,692 | 0 | 98,954 | 0 |
| Hagerstown Jr. Col. Dev. of Career Prog. | Washington | 12,700 | 0 | 12,700 | 0 |
| Hagerstown Jr. College-Voc. Ed. | Washington | 907,415 | 0 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 1,706,600 | \$ 0 | \$ 904,565 | \$ 0 |

MARYLAND (continued)

Section 212 (Sewage Treatment)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 212 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Potomac Sub-Dist. Sewage Treatment | Washington | \$ 179,500 | \$ 25,800 | \$ 63,950 | \$ 44,875 |
| Upper Potomac Industrial Park Sewer | Allegany | 23,700 | 0 | 11,850 | 5,925 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 203,200 | \$ 25,800 | 75,800 | \$ 50,800 |

MARYLAND Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces Maryland Section 302 table on page 64]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Abandoned Mine Reclamation Feasibility Survey | | \$ 589,137 | \$ 0 | \$ 426,528 |
| Veterans Ed. Trgn. Prog. | Multicounty | 62,100 | 0 | 46,000 |
| Tri-Co. Council of Western Md. | | 58,999 | 0 | 44,333 |
| Tri-Co. Council of Western Md. | Multicounty | 131,817 | 0 | 86,000 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 842,053 | \$ 0 | \$ 602,861 |

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research).

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Abandoned Mine Reclamation Feasibility Survey | | \$ 589,137 | \$ 0 | \$ 426,528 | |
| Veterans Ed. Trgn. Prog. | Multicounty | 62,100 | 0 | 46,000 | |
| Tri-Co. Council of Western Md. | | 58,999 | 0 | 44,333 | |
| Tri-Co. Council of Western Md. | Multicounty | 131,817 | 0 | 86,000 | |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 842,053 | \$ 0 | \$ 602,861 | |

[illegible]

| | |
|--|---------|
| State total | 2,216.9 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 418.6 |

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Alcorn | 27.2 |
| Benton | 7.5 |
| Chickasaw | 16.8 |
| Choctaw | 8.4 |
| Clay | 18.8 |
| Itawamba | 16.8 |
| Kemper | 10.2 |
| Lee | 46.1 |
| Lowndes | 49.7 |
| Marshall | 24.0 |
| Monroe | 34.0 |
| Noxubee | 14.3 |
| Oktibbeha | 28.8 |
| Pontotoc | 17.4 |
| Prentiss | 20.1 |
| Tippah | 15.9 |
| Tishomingo | 14.9 |
| Union | 19.1 |
| Webster | 10.0 |
| Winston | 18.4 |

MISSISSIPPI

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Comp. Child Dev. Planning | Multicounty | \$ 133,436 | \$ 0 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 133,436 | \$ 0 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planning & Admin. Grant | | \$ 191,643 | \$ 0 | \$ 142,223 | \$ 0 |
| Solid Waste Collection & Disposal System | 3 Counties | 555,010 | 0 | 374,495 | 0 |
| Chickasaw Co. Hlth. Branch at Houston | Chickasaw | 127,500 | 0 | 102,000 | 0 |
| Chickasaw Co. Hlth. Dept. Renovation Proj. | Chickasaw | 32,000 | 0 | 25,600 | 0 |
| Alcohol & Drug Educ. Prog. | Multicounty | 21,932 | 0 | 18,795 | 0 |
| Obstetrical-Nursery Fac. N. Miss. Med. Cntr. | Lee | 450,000 | 0 | 225,000 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Aftercare Prog. | | 130,600 | 0 | 88,414 | 0 |
| Gilmore Mem. Hosp. Obstetrical Dept. Exp. | Monroe | 1,044,000 | 0 | 452,000 | 0 |
| Regional Evaluation & Trng. Cntr. | Multicounty | 247,412 | 181,921 | 56,432 | 0 |
| Coronary Care-Nurse Trng. Prog. | | 9,582 | 0 | 6,700 | 0 |
| Lions Sight Conservation Prog. | Multicounty | 67,678 | 0 | 51,538 | 0 |
| General Food & Nutrition Services | | 69,367 | 0 | 43,077 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 2,946,724 | \$ 181,921 | \$1,586,274 | \$ 0 |

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Total Eligible Cost | Section 207 Funds |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Technical Assistance in Housing | \$ 75,000 | \$ 75,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | \$ 75,000 | \$ 75,000 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Hlth. Occupations Bldg. Ed. Facility** | Prentiss | \$ 111,840 | \$ 0 | \$ 88,152 | \$ 0 |
| Golden Triangle Voc. Tech. Center** | Lowndes | 34,056 | 13,622 | 13,622 | 0 |
| Voc. Tech. Educ. Ctr. Itawaba Jr. College | Lee | 73,700 | 3,685 | 55,275 | 0 |
| Westpoint Area Voc. Tech. Center | Clay | 609,000 | 0 | 310,894 | 176,305 |
| Noxubee County Area Voc.-Tech. Training Center | Noxubee | 550,000 | 198,650 | 100,000 | 141,350 |
| Houston Voc.-Tech. Education Center | Chickasaw | 500,000 | 0 | 259,700 | 140,300 |
| Career Ed. Opportunities Prog. | Multicounty | 179,700 | 0 | 150,000 | 0 |
| N.E. Miss. Jr. College Bus Occup. Fac. | Prentiss | 440,000 | 0 | 346,808 | 0 |
| Voc. Tech. Complex East Miss. Jr. College | Kemper | 577,130 | 0 | 470,130 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 3,075,426 | \$ 215,957 | \$1,794,581 | \$ 457,955 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Old Natchez Trace Park** | Pontotoc | \$ 73,754 | \$ 36,877 | \$ 0 | \$ 16,139 |
| Ripley Airport (Underrun) | Tippah | -12,382 | -6,191 | 0 | -6,191 |
| Phase II Old Natchez Trace Park | Pontotoc | 431,000 | 215,500 | 0 | 129,300 |
| Phase II Old Natchez Trace Park | Pontotoc | 487,894 | 243,947 | 0 | 146,335 |
| Regional Rehabilitation Center** | Lee | 38,000 | 19,000 | 0 | 11,400 |
| Town of Artesia Water Distrib. & Sewer** | Lowndes | 39,845 | 0 | 0 | 44,845 |
| Iuka Sewage System Improvements | Tishomingo | 110,000 | 55,000 | 0 | 33,000 |
| Okolona Hospital | Chickasaw | 994,958 | 497,479 | 0 | 298,487 |
| E. Mississippi Jr. Col. Academic Bldg.** | Kemper | 37,132 | 0 | 0 | 14,853 |
| Fulton-Itawamba County Airport | Itawamba | 296,607 | 148,303 | 0 | 88,982 |
| New Albany Water & Sewer Project | Union | 1,669,548 | 861,474 | 0 | 447,464 |
| Holly Springs Voc.-Tech. Training Center | Marshall | 450,000 | 245,790 | 0 | 114,210 |
| Lake Lowndes State Park Project | Lowndes | 486,532 | 243,266 | 0 | 145,960 |
| Tishomingo County Health Center Addition | Tishomingo | 50,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 15,000 |
| Northeast Mississippi Jr. College-Equipment | Prentiss | 17,064 | 8,532 | 0 | 5,119 |
| Gilmore Memorial Hospital Expansion | Monroe | 288,550 | 144,275 | 0 | 86,565 |
| Tippah Lake Project | Tippah | 235,787 | 117,894 | 0 | 70,736 |
| N.D.E.A. Title III-Northeast Miss. | | 170,000 | 85,000 | 0 | 51,000 |
| N.D.E.A. Title III | | 56,448 | 28,224 | 0 | 10,000 |
| N.D.E.A. Title III | Multicounty | 144,416 | 72,208 | 0 | 30,000 |

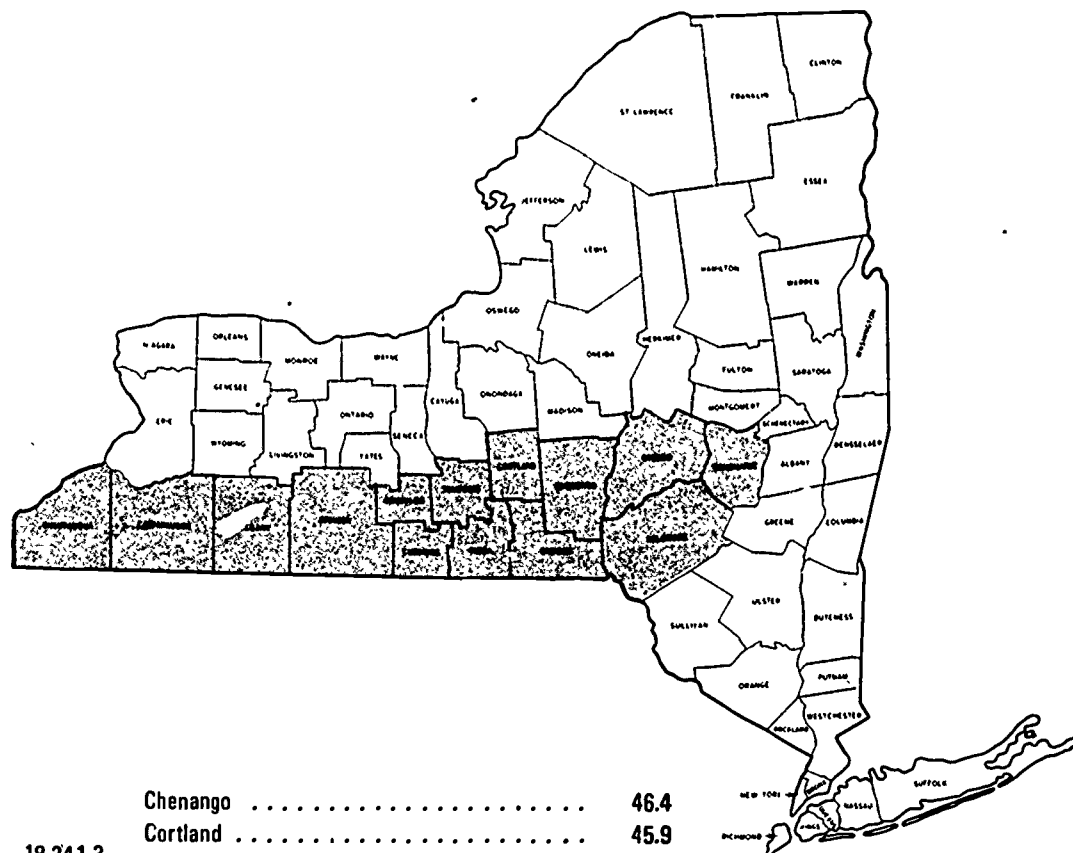
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|----------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Three Rivers N.D.E.A. | Hinds | 137,424 | 68,712 | 0 | 41,227 |
| Amory Water System-Imp. | Monroe | 787,200 | 393,600 | 0 | 236,160 |
| Jacinto Courthouse Restoration | Alcorn | 62,890 | 31,445 | 0 | 18,867 |
| Fine Arts Communications Center Holly Springs | Marshall | 825,000 | 124,531 | 0 | 247,500 |
| Holly Springs-Marshall County Airport | Marshall | 314,600 | 157,300 | 0 | 94,380 |
| Columbus Sewage Treatment Facilities | Lowndes | 5,130,000 | 2,821,500 | 0 | 1,026,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$13,322,267 | \$ 6,638,666 | \$ 0 | \$3,417,338 |

MISSISSIPPI Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Mississippi Section 302 table on page 69]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Counseling Assistance to Viet. Vets. | Multicounty | \$ 31,600 | \$ 0 | \$ 23,500 |
| Ed. Plng. Prog. 3 Rivers Coop. Educ. | Union | 62,853 | 0 | 51,650 |
| Northeast Miss. Plng. & Dev. District | Multicounty | 87,100 | 0 | 65,325 |
| Three Rivers Plng. & Dev. District | Multicounty | 87,100 | 0 | 65,325 |
| Golden Triangle Plng. & Dev. District | Multicounty | 88,680 | 0 | 65,325 |
| East Central Plng. & Dev. District | Multicounty | 5,334 | 0 | 4,000 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 369,667 | \$ 0 | \$ 275,125 |

NEW YORK



NEW YORK

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| State total | 18,241.3 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 1,056.6 |
| Allegany | 46.5 |
| Broome | 221.8 |
| Cattaraugus | 81.7 |
| Chatauqua | 147.3 |
| Chemung | 101.5 |

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Chenango | 46.4 |
| Cortland | 45.9 |
| Delaware | 44.7 |
| Otsego | 56.2 |
| Schoharie | 24.8 |
| Schuyler | 16.7 |
| Steuben | 99.5 |
| Tioga | 46.5 |
| Tompkins | 77.1 |

NEW YORK

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Chemung Co. Rural Child Dev. Center | Chemung | \$ 246,885 | \$ 0 | \$ 231,832 | \$ 0 |
| Chemung Co. Rural Child Dev. Center | | 18,201 | 0 | 18,201 | 0 |
| Schuyler Co. Day Care Svcs. Expansion | Schuyler | 80,332 | 0 | 79,305 | 0 |
| Schuyler Co. Day Care Svcs. Rev. | Schuyler | 1,850 | 1,387 | 463 | 0 |
| Schuyler Co. Day Care Svcs. 2nd Rev. | | 4,212 | 0 | 4,212 | 0 |
| App. Child Dev. Eval. & Prog. Monitoring | Albany | 72,752 | 0 | 72,752 | 0 |
| Reach Child Dev. Center | Steuben | 74,641 | 2,400 | 50,416 | 0 |
| Project Reach | Steuben | 6,501 | 0 | 6,501 | 0 |
| Creative Toys & Playthings Fam.-Day Care | Chemung | 3,500 | 0 | 3,500 | 0 |
| Elmira Headstart Day Care | Chemung | 100,193 | 20,039 | 80,154 | 0 |
| Prog. Design & Modification Monitoring | 14 Counties | 266,901 | 162,087 | 104,029 | 0 |
| Southern Tier Ed. Trng. Network | Multicounty | 232,879 | 172,774 | 57,591 | 0 |
| Early Childhood Ed. Prog. for Handicapped | 3 Counties | 203,080 | 37,902 | 157,553 | 0 |
| Tomkins Co. Dental Health Services | | 29,542 | 0 | 29,542 | 0 |
| Rural Ed. Prog. for Preschool Child-Parents | Broome | 246,944 | 187,850 | 47,508 | 0 |
| Chenango Co. Child Development Ctrs. | Chenango | 141,194 | 103,908 | 34,636 | 0 |
| Training Prog. Age 3-5 | Schoharie | 53,386 | 28,238 | 9,413 | 0 |
| Tioga Fall Headstart | Tioga | 18,372 | 15,904 | 2,468 | 0 |
| Elmira Neighborhood House | | 30,402 | 13,005 | 9,793 | 0 |
| Speech Language for Mentally Retarded | | 16,570 | 9,964 | 6,606 | 0 |
| Training Prog. in Early Childhood | Schuyler | 19,065 | 13,706 | 4,569 | 0 |
| Dental Attack | Schuyler | 8,974 | 0 | 8,934 | 0 |
| Preschool Transportation | | 37,158 | 19,469 | 14,965 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Program for Teenage Parents | | 76,375 | 24,199 | 8,361 | 0 |
| Child Hlth. Services for E. Steuben Co. | Steuben | 29,524 | 0 | 18,631 | 0 |
| Allegany Co. Comprehensive Child Conferences | Allegany | 34,695 | 0 | 34,488 | 0 |
| Children's Place Day Care | | 117,430 | 26,851 | 49,880 | 0 |
| Dunkirk Headstart-Expansion | | 22,308 | 11,821 | 6,722 | 0 |
| Medical Outpatients Services in Child-Care | Multicounty | 216,809 | 0 | 185,080 | 0 |
| Westfield Day Care & Rural Child Dev. Ctr. | | 114,682 | 31,463 | 52,439 | 0 |
| Tompkins County Day Care Service | | 106,319 | 66,301 | 22,100 | 0 |
| Verbal Inter-Project & Family Services | | 17,431 | 13,073 | 4,358 | 0 |
| Speech & Hearing Evaluation Prog. | Cattaraugus | 110,934 | 35,722 | 11,907 | 0 |
| Groton Child Dev. Center | Tompkins | 142,000 | 0 | 90,500 | 23,100 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 2,902,041 | \$ 998,063 | \$1,519,409 | \$ 23,100 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Regional Rural Hlth. Externship Program | Erie | \$ 32,710 | \$ 0 | \$ 20,000 | \$ 0 |
| Albany App. Area Med. Student Preceptorship | Albany | 35,155 | 0 | 26,925 | 0 |
| N. Y./Pa. Rural Health Survey | | 200,039 | 66,967 | 33,033 | 0 |
| Cattaraugus-Chautauqua Health Project | 2 Counties | 413,939 | 0 | 374,358 | 0 |
| Groton Rural Ambulatory Care Ctr. | Tompkins | 67,380 | 0 | 67,380 | 0 |
| Ambulatory Care Pkg.-Cortland & Tompkins Co. | 2 Counties | 81,370 | 0 | 45,275 | 0 |
| Pkg. Proposal-Southern Tier Hlth. Servs. Corp. | Multicounty | 95,352 | 0 | 58,004 | 0 |
| Rural Externship Program | Multicounty | 83,968 | 35,000 | 33,968 | 0 |
| Org. Home Care Southern Tier Health Serv. Corp. | 2 Counties | 104,949 | 20,000 | 80,496 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Home Care | Chenango | 72,686 | 0 | 57,727 | 0 |
| Steuben County Home Care | Steuben | 81,939 | 0 | 68,255 | 0 |
| Tioga County Compre. Home Care Program | Tioga | 53,457 | 0 | 49,457 | 0 |
| Cortland County Home Care | Cortland | 97,412 | 0 | 29,345 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 1,423,356 | \$ 121,967 | \$ 944,223 | \$ 0 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Belmont Area Occupational Ed. Ctr.—Phase II | Allegany | \$ 676,800 | \$ 222,280 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 0 |
| Physicians Associate Trng. Prog. | 14 Counties | 188,900 | 0 | 183,900 | 0 |
| Pkg. Grant for Est. of Reg. Counseling Srv. | Delaware | 65,192 | 0 | 42,150 | 0 |
| Chautauqua 80CES-North Area Sch. Constr.—Phase II | Chautauqua | 913,500 | 305,565 | 151,185 | 153,742 |
| Chautauqua 80CES-So. Cntr. Area Sch. Const.—Phase II | Chautauqua | 838,500 | 280,498 | 138,772 | 141,119 |
| Equip. Acquisition for (15) Voc. Ed. Schools | | 1,611,232 | 809,966 | 801,266 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 4,294,124 | \$ 1,618,309 | \$1,417,273 | \$ 294,861 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| St. Josephs Hospital Rehab. Unit* | | \$ 50,553 | \$ 44,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 100,000 |
| Broome-Tioga Mental Retard Center* | Broome | 113,700 | 0 | 0 | 26,492 |
| Schoharie Co. Mental Retard Center* | Schoharie | 32,501 | 11,419 | 0 | 9,755 |

NEW YORK (continued)

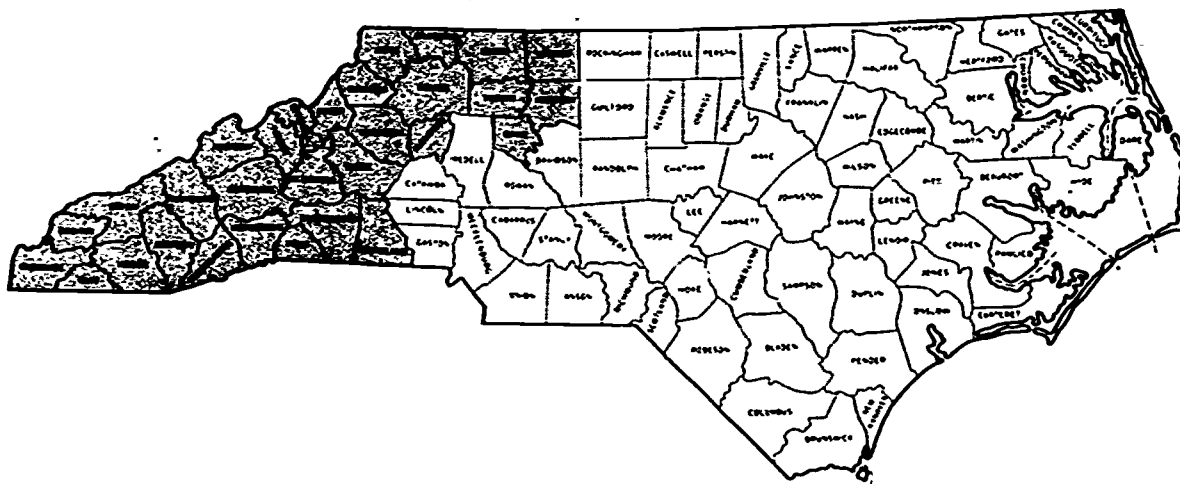
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Binghamton Water & Sewer System | Broome | 625,832 | 312,916 | 0 | 109,457 |
| Cayuga Heights Sewage Trtment. Plant | Cayuga | 2,673,800 | 882,350 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Sidney Municipal Airport | Delaware | 1,133,826 | 566,913 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Schuyler Co. Comm. Fac. Cntr. | Schuyler | 360,000 | 240,000 | 0 | 48,000 |
| Second Supervisory Dist. ETV Sys. | 4 Counties | 195,000 | 0 | 0 | 151,027 |
| Chautauqua Co. ETV Transmission Sys. | Chautauqua | 481,580 | 0 | 0 | 385,264 |
| Elmira ETV Translator | Chemung | 48,333 | 0 | 0 | 38,666 |
| Cattaraugus BOCES ETV (N.D.E.A.) | Cattaraugus | 224,945 | 0 | 0 | 161,285 |
| BOCES 2nd Super. District TV Translator N.D.E.A. | 4 Counties | 186,288 | 93,144 | 0 | 48,975 |
| Hector Water Distribution System | Schuyler | 820,000 | 300,000 | 0 | 205,000 |
| Burdette Water Distribution Syst. | Schuyler | 360,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 90,000 |
| Cattaraugus BOCES-South Cntr. Area School | Cattaraugus | 146,509 | 25,000 | 0 | 25,000 |
| Hornell-Water Proj. | Steuben | 2,484,500 | 1,242,250 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Workshop of Tompkins | Tompkins | 270,098 | 10,000 | 0 | 68,848 |
| Workshop of Tompkins | Tompkins | 139,142 | 2,000 | 0 | 35,467 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$10,346,607 | \$ 3,829,992 | \$ 0 | \$2,153,236 |

NEW YORK Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces New York Section 302 table on page 74]

| Project | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|--|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Comprehensive Teacher Training Program | \$ 71,826 | \$ 0 | \$ 62,313 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | \$ 71,826 | \$ 0 | \$ 62,313 |

NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------|------|
| State total | 5,082.1 | Haywood | 41.7 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 1,037.2 | Henderson | 42.8 |
| Alexander | 19.5 | Jackson | 21.6 |
| Alleghany | 8.1 | McDowell | 30.6 |
| Ashe | 19.6 | Macon | 15.8 |
| Avery | 12.7 | Madison | 16.0 |
| Buncombe | 145.1 | Mitchell | 13.4 |
| Burke | 60.4 | Polk | 11.7 |
| Caldwell | 56.7 | Rutherford | 47.3 |
| Cherokee | 16.3 | Stokes | 23.8 |
| Clay | 5.2 | Surry | 51.4 |
| Davie | 18.9 | Swain | 7.9 |
| Forsyth | 214.3 | Transylvania | 19.7 |
| Graham | 6.6 | Watauga | 23.4 |
| | | Wilkes | 49.5 |
| | | Yadkin | 24.6 |
| | | Yancey | 12.6 |

NORTH CAROLINA

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| N.C. Child Dev. Program | 29 Counties | \$ 7,983,363 | \$ 5,362,833 | \$2,602,430 | \$ 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 7,983,363 | \$ 5,362,833 | \$2,602,430 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| N. C. Plng. & Adm. Grant | | \$ 275,318 | \$ 0 | \$ 181,104 | \$ 0 |
| Regional Gen. Hosp. & Out-Patient Fac.** | Burke | 1,450,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 0 |
| Public Health Component Project | Burke | 188,497 | 0 | 137,623 | 0 |
| W. Piedmont Hlth. Manpwr. Ed. | Burke | 247,696 | 0 | 183,525 | 0 |
| Health Manpower Education Project | | 253,505 | 0 | 170,585 | 0 |
| Health Manpower Education Prog.* | Caldwell | 183,568 | 0 | 127,762 | 0 |
| Alexander Hospital Modernization** | Alexander | 328,946 | 0 | 164,473 | 0 |
| Solid Waste Disposal Plan. Eastern App. Region | 4 Counties | 192,977 | 0 | 77,040 | 0 |
| Hospital Plant Maint. & Eng. McDowell Tech. | | 80,963 | 0 | 67,579 | 0 |
| N. C. Hlth. Services Prog. | | 105,137 | 0 | 105,137 | 0 |
| Mountain Ramparts Comp. Hlth. Plng. Asst. | Buncombe | 123,000 | 54,500 | 14,000 | 0 |
| Marion General Hospital Modernization | McDowell | 750,000 | 0 | 600,000 | 0 |
| Hlth. Facility & Hosp. Management Ed. Program | Watauga | 63,220 | 0 | 28,180 | 0 |
| Multi Home Hlth. Care Serv. Rg. D | | 58,022 | 0 | 58,022 | 0 |
| Halfway House—Treatment of Alcoholism Prog. | Rutherford | 80,730 | 0 | 74,280 | 0 |
| Hot Springs Health Program | Madison | 237,975 | 3,000 | 191,525 | 0 |
| Piedmont Triad Reg. Compre. Plang. | Multicounty | 159,761 | 82,880 | 5,000 | 0 |
| Preventive Dentistry (Fluoridation) | | 137,350 | 0 | 121,450 | 0 |
| Preventive Dentistry (Dental Education) | Multicounty | 120,101 | 0 | 115,300 | 0 |
| Region D Emerg. Radio Communications | | 285,750 | 52,598 | 233,152 | 0 |
| Farmington Nurse-Practitioner Clinic | Davie | 98,199 | 0 | 68,407 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,420,715 | \$ 392,978 | \$2,874,144 | \$ 0 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|---------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Polk Co. Voc. Ed. Facilities** | Polk | \$ 27,246 | \$ 0 | \$ 13,623 | \$ 8,173 |
| Haywood Tech. Institute—Additional Facilities | Haywood | 340,000 | 0 | 170,000 | 102,000 |

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|----------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sylva-Webster High School (Equip.) | Jackson | 100,000 | 0 | 50,000 | 20,000 |
| Franklin High School (Equip.) | Macon | 100,000 | 0 | 50,000 | 20,000 |
| Watauga County Revocation Ctr. Handicapped | Watauga | 225,000 | 55,000 | 62,500 | 67,500 |
| Hayesville High School Voc. Ed. Facility | Clay | 384,000 | 0 | 192,000 | 115,200 |
| Reynolds Dist. Hgh. Sch. Voc. Ed. Fac. | Buncombe | 680,000 | 0 | 340,000 | 0 |
| McDowell Tech. Ins.-Adm. Instr. Fac. | McDowell | 900,000 | 175,000 | 275,000 | 270,000 |
| Beaver Creek High Sch. Voc.-Ed. Fac. | Ashe | 200,000 | 40,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Eastern Burke Co. Consol. High Sch. Voc. Ed. Fac. | Burke | 1,071,508 | 0 | 54,256 | 293,126 |
| Caldwell Comm. Coll. & Tech. Inst.-Renov. & New Fac. | Caldwell | 999,072 | 0 | 457,623 | 341,683 |
| Demonstration In-Service Cntrs. for Occup. Educ. | | 140,000 | 0 | 70,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,166,826 | \$ 270,000 | \$1,795,002 | \$1,297,682 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Elkin Municipal Airport (Underrun) | Surry | \$ -12,627 | \$ -6,314 | \$ 0 | \$ -6,313 |
| Burnsville Water Improvements* | Yancey | 125,395 | 33,400 | 0 | 37,600 |
| Surry Co. Solid Waste Program | Surry | 180,000 | 36,000 | 0 | 54,000 |
| Yadkin Co. Solid Waste Program | Yadkin | 85,500 | 17,000 | 0 | 25,500 |
| Stokes Co. Solid Waste Program | Stokes | 76,500 | 15,300 | 0 | 22,950 |
| Supplement to N.D.E.A. Title III | 29 Counties | 333,333 | 166,667 | 0 | 100,000 |
| N.C. Baptist Hosps. Inc. Addition & Renovations | Forsyth | 6,079,000 | 745,920 | 0 | 400,030 |
| Winston-Salem State Univ. Lib. Book & Materials | Forsyth | 47,805 | 5,000 | 0 | 12,841 |
| Forest City Water and Sewer Imprv. | Rutherford | 1,082,950 | 500,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Ashe Co. Airport Facility | Ashe | 676,690 | 338,345 | 0 | 203,007 |
| South Buncombe Water Line Proj. | Buncombe | 340,300 | 170,200 | 0 | 101,550 |
| Davies Co. Neighborhood Fac. Bldg. | Davie | 466,296 | 306,696 | 0 | 55,000 |
| Stokes County Comm. Service Center | Stokes | 257,105 | 171,330 | 0 | 34,195 |
| Yadkin Co. Community Service Center | Yadkin | 257,300 | 171,534 | 0 | 34,306 |
| Lees McRae College Physical Education Bldg. | Avery | 749,035 | 249,678 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$10,744,582 | \$ 2,920,756 | \$ 0 | \$1,474,636 |

NORTH CAROLINA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces North Carolina Section 302 table on page 79]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Plng. Grt. Tri-State Highlands Region (Ga. & S.C.) | | \$ 75,110 | \$ 37,555 | \$ 22,533 |
| Environmental Planning Research Proposal | | 46,741 | 0 | 35,460 |
| N. C. Local Govts. Fin. Mgt. Impv. ** | | 16,000 | 0 | 12,000 |
| Western Regional Education Center | | 195,415 | 0 | 60,266 |
| Northwest Regional Education Center | | 261,517 | 135,400 | 46,967 |
| Junk Cars Durable Clearance Proj. | Multicounty | 34,989 | 0 | 25,989 |
| Occur Trng. Requirements Project | Multicounty | 71,981 | 0 | 53,981 |
| Veterans Recruitment & Counseling Proj. | Multicounty | 24,462 | 0 | 18,342 |
| N. C. App. Youth Dev. Project | 9 Counties | 69,905 | 0 | 52,428 |
| Mt. Scenic Plng. & Eco. Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 61,064 | 0 | 45,798 |
| Blue Ridge Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 53,627 | 0 | 40,219 |
| Northwest Eco. Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 63,088 | 0 | 47,316 |
| Southwestern N. C. Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 71,652 | 0 | 53,739 |
| (Upper French Broad) Reg. B Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 74,295 | 0 | 55,720 |
| Isothermal Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 76,952 | 0 | 56,259 |
| Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Eco. Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 32,307 | 0 | 24,230 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 1,229,105 | \$ 172,955 | \$ 651,247 |

OHIO



OHIO

State total 10,652.0
Population of counties in Appalachia 1,129.4

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Adams | 19.0 |
| Athens | 54.9 |
| Belmont | 80.9 |
| Brown | 26.6 |
| Carroll | 21.6 |
| Clermont | 95.7 |
| Coshocton | 33.5 |
| Galia | 25.2 |
| Guernsey | 37.7 |
| Harrison | 17.0 |
| Highland | 29.0 |
| Hocking | 20.3 |
| Holmes | 23.0 |
| Jackson | 27.2 |
| Jefferson | 96.2 |
| Lawrence | 56.9 |
| Meigs | 19.8 |
| Monroe | 15.7 |
| Morgan | 12.4 |
| Muskingum | 77.8 |
| Noble | 10.4 |
| Perry | 27.4 |
| Pike | 19.1 |
| Ross | 61.2 |
| Scioto | 77.0 |
| Tuscarawas | 77.2 |
| Vinton | 9.4 |
| Washington | 57.2 |

OHIO

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Holmes County Preschool Program | Holmes | \$ 256,648 | \$ 0 | \$ 220,563 | \$ 0 |
| Plng. & Admin. Grant Child Dev. Program | Guernsey | 103,074 | 0 | 103,074 | 0 |
| Over Day Care Program | Tuscarawas | 139,817 | 30,260 | 107,077 | 0 |
| Guernsey Day Care Program | Guernsey | 79,032 | 10,872 | 66,850 | 0 |
| Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Child Dev. | 8 Counties | 55,662 | 41,745 | 13,917 | 0 |
| Washington-Morgan Comp. Child Dev. Prog. | 2 Counties | 529,422 | 269,740 | 233,848 | 0 |
| Jefferson Co. Preschool & Parent Ctr. | Jefferson | 78,368 | 5,000 | 70,000 | 0 |
| Guernsey Co. Schools Parent Education | Guernsey | 20,405 | 0 | 20,317 | 0 |
| Athens-Hocking-Perry Co. Comp. Child Dev. Prog. | 3 Counties | 861,915 | 330,618 | 508,203 | 0 |
| Zanesville-Muskingum Co. Child Hlth. Care Prog. | Muskingum | 85,000 | 0 | 85,000 | 0 |
| Coshocton County Day Care | Coshocton | 84,555 | 16,617 | 55,308 | 0 |
| Comp. Child Hlth. Srvs. Holmes Co. | Holmes | 66,439 | 0 | 65,307 | 0 |
| Harrison Co. Food & Nutrition Ed. | Harrison | 19,195 | 2,404 | 14,132 | 0 |
| Appalachian Hope Gallia County | Gallia | 204,832 | 120,499 | 79,333 | 0 |
| Scioto-Lawrence Child Dev. Project | 2 Counties | 334,558 | 212,546 | 114,922 | 0 |
| Ohio Valley Reg. Dev. Child Dev. Admin. | 11 Counties | 58,325 | 43,743 | 14,582 | 0 |
| Coshocton Co. Medical Director | Coshocton | 30,770 | 0 | 30,770 | 0 |
| Tri-County Family Planning Prog. | Guernsey | 41,088 | 7,752 | 14,236 | 0 |
| Admin. & Mgt. Starte Child Dev. Grant | Multicounty | 80,000 | 60,000 | 20,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 3,129,105 | \$ 1,151,796 | \$1,837,439 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|----------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planning and Administrative Grant* | Athens | \$ 198,329 | \$ 1 | \$ 148,746 | \$ 0 |
| Ohio Valley Mtl. Retard Eval. Unit* | | 237,049 | 15,000 | 83,109 | 0 |
| S. E. Ohio School of Prac. Nursing | | 112,240 | 0 | 25,000 | 0 |
| Home Health Care Program | Athens | 38,032 | 1,700 | 5,550 | 0 |
| Comp. Speech Hearing & Vision Conservation Prog. | Franklin | 670,236 | 0 | 270,619 | 0 |
| Oak Hill Hospital** | Jackson | 123,552 | 0 | 123,552 | 0 |
| Athens-Hocking Food Establishment Sani. Prog. | Athens | 11,736 | 0 | 7,736 | 0 |
| Lawrence Food Establishment Sani. Prog. | Lawrence | 11,611 | 0 | 7,611 | 0 |

OHIO (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Water Supply Improvement Program | Franklin | 135,418 | 0 | 101,509 | 0 |
| Medical Lab. Technician Training Program | Gallia | 56,768 | 0 | 27,153 | 0 |
| Holzer Med. Ctr. Home Hlth. Svcs. Prog.* | | 38,060 | 0 | 22,160 | 0 |
| Shared Computer Hosp. Info. Sys. | 6 Counties | 16,376 | 0 | 7,121 | 0 |
| Athens Co. Public Health Center | Athens | 175,000 | 0 | 140,000 | 0 |
| Clinical Practice Groups & Physician Recruitmt. | Athens | 300,000 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 |
| Mental Hlth. Tech. Training Program | Athens | 48,950 | 0 | 28,943 | 0 |
| Mental Hlth. Tech. Training Program* | | 75,214 | 0 | 31,360 | 0 |
| Appalachian Medical Student Clerkship | Franklin | 113,381 | 0 | 89,951 | 0 |
| Medical Use of Television for Hlth. Svcs. | Franklin | 804,060 | 135,000 | 669,069 | 0 |
| Prof. Health Manpower Outreach Trng. Program | Franklin | 113,383 | 0 | 89,952 | 0 |
| Areawide Comprehensive Hlth. Planning | Wayne | 46,451 | 0 | 34,838 | 0 |
| Central Ohio River Valley Health Planning | Hamilton | 20,396 | 0 | 15,297 | 0 |
| Lawrence Co. Home Health Care | Lawrence | 37,926 | 0 | 35,351 | 0 |
| Hospital Financial Control System | Multicounty | 130,812 | 0 | 130,812 | 0 |
| Gallia Co. Solid Waste Disposal | Gallia | 80,000 | 0 | 40,000 | 0 |
| Lawrence Co. Solid Waste Collection | Lawrence | 53,125 | 0 | 42,500 | 0 |
| Update Hospital Med. Libraries | Multicounty | 10,798 | 0 | 8,639 | 0 |
| Consol. Emerg. Med. Syst.—Phase I | | 1,182,669 | 445,210 | 586,085 | 0 |
| Consol. Emer. Med. Syst.—Phase II | Multicounty | 140,900 | 0 | 112,720 | 0 |
| Health Manpower-Hocking Tech. Inst. | | 145,684 | 0 | 57,000 | 0 |
| Areawide Primary Hlth. Care Ctr. | Guernsey | 32,900 | 0 | 20,900 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,161,056 | \$ 596,911 | \$3,263,283 | \$ 0 |

| Section 207 (Housing) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | | Section 207 Funds | |
| Housing Technical Asst. Program | | \$ 96,000 | | \$ 96,000 | |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 96,000 | | \$ 96,000 | |

| Section 211 (Education) | | | | | |
|--|--------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
| Motel Restaurant Training Center** | Athens | \$ 197,760 | \$ 0 | \$ 150,000 | \$ 0 |
| Lucasville Joint Voc. Tech. Medical Wing Additn. | Scioto | 260,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 0 |

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Harrison Co. Satellite Building | Harrison | 954,035 | 303,035 | 333,000 | 0 |
| Pickaway-Ross Joint Voc. District | Ross | 4,624,964 | 1,224,964 | 1,100,000 | 0 |
| Hlth. Manpower Inst. Hocking Tech. College | Athens | 808,060 | 0 | 404,030 | 41,601 |
| Jefferson Co. Tech. Inst. Equip. Prog. | Jefferson | 68,600 | 0 | 34,300 | 20,580 |
| Gallia-Jackson Co. Joint Voc. School | Jackson | 3,922,120 | 1,961,060 | 430,000 | 354,500 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$10,835,539 | \$ 3,489,059 | \$2,531,330 | \$ 416,681 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Waterford Sanitary Collection Syst.** | Washington | \$ 73,000 | \$ 53,000 | 0 | \$ 20,000 |
| Hillsboro Sanitary Waste Treatment (Underrun) | Highland | -192,000 | 0 | 0 | -192,000 |
| Barnesville Hosp. Lng. Trm. Care** | Belmont | 273,865 | 91,623 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Jefferson Co. Mtl. Hlth. Center | Jefferson | 1,488,257 | 724,930 | 0 | 84,013 |
| Grit Removal/Chlor. Addn. to Sew. Trt. Plant | Athens | 86,700 | 28,610 | 0 | 19,075 |
| Joel Pomerene Memorial Hosp. | Holmes | 1,271,000 | 294,486 | 0 | 126,514 |
| Strasburg Sewage System | Tuscarawas | 935,600 | 100,000 | 0 | 140,800 |
| Marietta Memorial Hosp. Extended Care Addition | Washington | 936,000 | 150,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Guernsey Co. Hlth. Cntr. | Guernsey | 188,000 | 90,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Water Treatment and Storage Fac. | Jefferson | 634,000 | 317,000 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Bethesda Hosp. Morgan Co. Hlth. Cntr. | Morgan | 995,270 | 400,000 | 0 | 395,000 |
| Nelsonville Sewer System Expan. & Improvmts. | Athens | 1,968,000 | 984,000 | 0 | 248,000 |
| Toronto Water System Improvements | Jefferson | 1,223,000 | 611,500 | 0 | 190,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 9,880,692 | \$ 3,845,149 | \$ 0 | \$1,581,402 |

OHIO Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

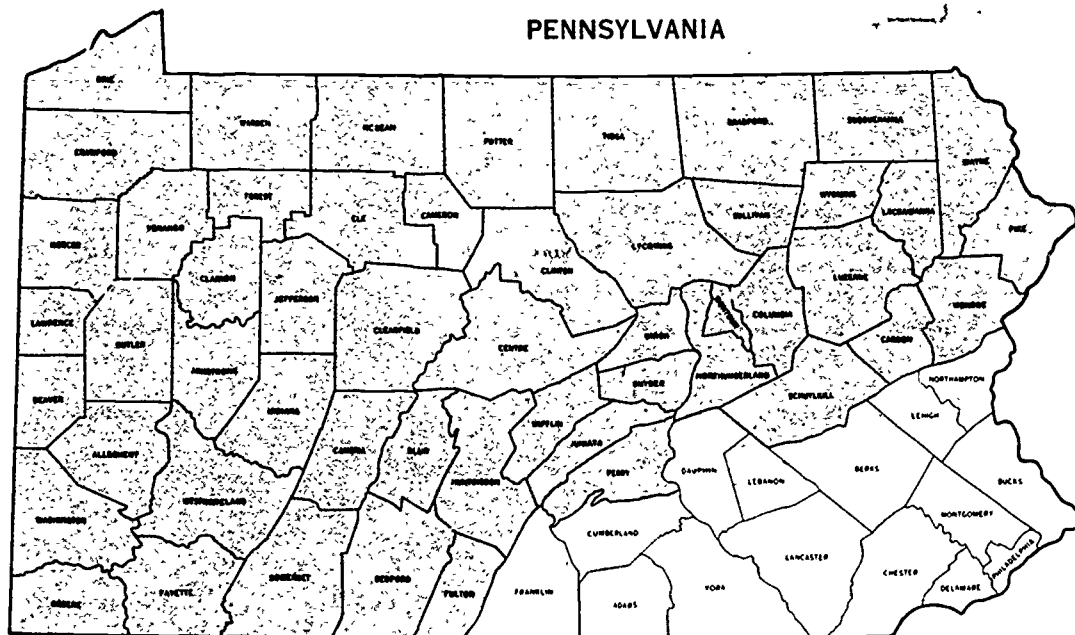
[This table replaces Ohio Section 302 table on page 83]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|--|------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Tuscarawas Valley App. Reg. Dev. Dist. | 8 Counties | \$ 44,020 | \$ 0 | \$ 33,000 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 44,020 | \$ 0 | \$ 33,000 |

PENNSYLVANIA

State total 11,793.9
Population of counties in Appalachia 5,930.3

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Allegheny | 1,605.0 | Fayette | 154.7 | Northumberland | 99.2 |
| Armstrong | 75.6 | Forest | 4.9 | Perry | 28.6 |
| Beaver | 208.4 | Fulton | 10.8 | Pike | 11.8 |
| Bedford | 42.4 | Greene | 36.1 | Potter | 16.4 |
| Blair | 135.4 | Huntingdon | 39.1 | Schuylkill | 160.1 |
| Bradford | 58.0 | Indiana | 79.5 | Snyder | 29.3 |
| Butler | 127.9 | Jefferson | 43.7 | Somerset | 76.0 |
| Cambria | 186.8 | Juniata | 16.7 | Sullivan | 6.0 |
| Cameron | 7.1 | Lackawanna | 234.1 | Susquehanna | 34.3 |
| Carbon | 50.6 | Lawrence | 107.4 | Tioga | 39.7 |
| Centre | 99.3 | Luzerne | 342.3 | Union | 28.6 |
| Clarion | 38.4 | Lycoming | 113.3 | Venango | 62.4 |
| Clearfield | 74.6 | McKean | 51.9 | Warren | 47.7 |
| Clinton | 37.7 | Mercer | 127.2 | Washington | 210.9 |
| Columbia | 55.1 | Mifflin | 45.3 | Wayne | 29.6 |
| Crawford | 81.3 | Monroe | 45.4 | Westmoreland | 376.9 |
| Elk | 37.8 | Montour | 16.5 | Wyoming | 19.1 |
| Erie | 263.7 | | | | |



PENNSYLVANIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Somerset Co. Comprehensive Day Care Program | Somerset | \$ 237,060 | \$ 177,795 | \$ 55,515 | \$ 0 |
| Fulton Co. Comprehensive Day Care Program | Fulton | 189,733 | 142,299 | 44,959 | 0 |
| Blair Co. Day Care Center | Blair | 68,904 | 51,678 | 16,570 | 0 |
| Huntington Area Model Day Care Ctr. | 6 Counties | 151,948 | 113,961 | 34,662 | 0 |
| Screen Presch. Child for Comm. Disorders | 6 Counties | 41,451 | 26,735 | 14,345 | 0 |
| Delivering Comprehensive Svcs. to Children | Multicounty | 291,242 | 187,750 | 102,790 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 980,338 | \$ 700,218 | \$ 268,841 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Special Demo. Hlth. Program for Comp. Hlth. Plng. | Union | \$ 152,689 | \$ 0 | \$ 114,516 | \$ 0 |
| Penns. Valley Medical Center | Centre | 232,780 | 0 | 46,808 | 0 |
| Penns. Valley Medical Center Revised | Centre | 62,606 | 0 | 50,085 | 0 |
| Snow Shoe Medical Center | Centre | 132,060 | 0 | 47,760 | 0 |
| Mt. T Medical Center | Centre | 45,061 | 0 | 36,049 | 0 |
| Sham. Visiting Nurse Assoc. Svcs. Expansion | Multicounty | 55,385 | 0 | 22,572 | 0 |
| Sun Area Vocational Tech. School Dental Asst. Pr. | Multicounty | 80,410 | 0 | 63,000 | 0 |
| Human Services Info. Referral & Follow Up | Montour | 34,704 | 0 | 15,480 | 0 |
| Susquehanna Visiting Nurse Assoc. Svcs. | Multicounty | 85,645 | 0 | 51,180 | 0 |
| Tioga Co. Sheltered Workshop-Rehab. Center | Tioga | 26,320 | 0 | 15,270 | 0 |
| Dental Asst. Program Williamsport Comm. College | Lycoming | 41,280 | 0 | 39,700 | 0 |
| Clinton Co. Emergency Services-Demonstration | Clinton | 56,130 | 0 | 23,815 | 0 |
| Rural Health Outreach & Training Center | 7 Counties | 205,566 | 0 | 151,466 | 0 |
| Supplemental Prim. Hlth. Care | Clinton | 281,083 | 0 | 214,396 | 0 |
| Divine Providence Comm. Hlth. Srv. | Lycoming | 271,568 | 0 | 201,026 | 0 |
| Lower Anthracite Hlth. Care Ctr. | Northumberland | 416,245 | 0 | 162,346 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Day Care Center Program | Cambria | 514,317 | 258,444 | 250,438 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 2,693,849 | \$ 258,444 | \$1,505,907 | \$ 0 |

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Section 207 Funds |
|--|------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Pittsburgh Hill District Housing | Allegheny | \$ 43,101 | \$ 34,481 |
| Hill/Center/Short Streets Chester Hill Housing | Clearfield | 34,365 | 27,492 |
| Corry Moderate Income Rental Housing | Erie | 27,037 | 21,630 |
| Pittsburgh Protectory Place Housing | Allegheny | 23,900 | 19,120 |
| Smock Module Estates Housing | Fayette | 5,225 | 4,180 |
| Johnstown Inter-Faith Housing | Cambria | 21,175 | 16,940 |
| Shenango Valley Urban League Housing | Erie | 46,250 | 37,000 |
| Union City Community House Assn., Inc. | Erie | 17,572 | 14,058 |
| Jefferson Housing Project | Jefferson | 34,350 | 27,448 |
| St. Marys Kiwanas Housing Project | Elk | 33,872 | 27,098 |
| Improved Dwellings for Altoona, Inc. | Blair | 58,190 | 46,552 |
| Crafton Advisors on Senior Housing | Allegheny | 71,338 | 57,070 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$416,375 | \$333,069 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|--------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Equipment Procurement Prog. | | \$ 228,125 | \$ 74,754 | \$ 109,755 | \$ 0 |
| Admiral Peary Area Voc.-Tech. Equip. Proj. | Cambria | 198,634 | 0 | 148,634 | 0 |
| Equipment Procurement Program | Multicounty | 598,344 | 194,987 | 253,729 | 0 |
| Somerset Co. Area Voc. Tec' School Equip. | Somerset | 150,000 | 0 | 112,500 | 0 |
| Greater Johnstown Area Voc. Tech. Sch. Equip. & Ops. | Cambria | 295,282 | 0 | 250,107 | 0 |
| Hazleton Area Voc. Tech. School Equip. | Luzerne | 150,729 | 0 | 113,047 | 0 |
| Wilkes-Barre Area Voc. Tech. School Equip. | Luzerne | 113,843 | 0 | 85,382 | 0 |
| Beaver Co. Comm. College Equip. | Beaver | 57,000 | 0 | 42,600 | 0 |
| Schuylkill Co. Area Voc. Tech. Schools Equip. | Schuylkill | 12,730 | 0 | 9,548 | 0 |
| Carbon Co. Area Voc. Tech. School Equip. | Carbon | 47,084 | 0 | 35,313 | 0 |
| Westmoreland Co. Comm. College Equip. | Westmoreland | 227,667 | 0 | 170,750 | 0 |
| Western Wayne School Dist.-Equip. | Wayne | 24,655 | 0 | 18,491 | 0 |
| West Side Area Voc.-Tech. School Equip. | Luzerne | 175,088 | 0 | 131,316 | 0 |
| Altoona Area Vocational Tech. Sch. | Blair | 81,400 | 0 | 54,750 | 0 |
| Lakeland Voc. Agriculture-Equip. | Lackawanna | 15,452 | 0 | 11,589 | 0 |

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Butler Co. Comm. College-Bldg. H | Butler | 1,096,055 | 0 | 548,027 | 0 |
| Forbes Trail Area Voc.-Tech. School | Allegheny | 2,706,184 | 0 | 755,034 | 0 |
| Crawford Co. Area Voc. Tech. School | Crawford | 62,730 | 26,413 | 22,677 | 0 |
| Mercer Co. Area Voc. Tech. School | Mercer | 24,300 | 0 | 24,300 | 0 |
| Hazleton Area Sch. Dist. Career Dev. Prog. | Luzerne | 113,500 | 0 | 113,500 | 0 |
| Inner-City Schools Compr. Prog. of Career Ed. | Allegheny | 333,811 | 0 | 238,787 | 0 |
| Career Ed. for McKeesport Area School Dist. | Allegheny | 100,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 0 |
| Crawford Central Sch. Dist. Career Educ. | Crawford | 218,926 | 0 | 218,926 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 7,031,539 | \$ 296,154 | \$3,548,762 | \$ 0 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Centerville Comm. Mental Hlth. Cntr.** | Washington | \$ 503,383 | \$ 144,339 | \$ 0 | \$ 100,000 |
| Burnley Workshop of the Poconos, Inc. | Monroe | 86,652 | 0 | 0 | 75,000 |
| Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport Improvements | Luzerne | 1,047,951 | 523,975 | 0 | 261,988 |
| Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport Syty.** | Luzerne | 151,307 | 75,654 | 0 | 37,824 |
| Lawrence Township Municipal Airport | Clearfield | 645,000 | 322,500 | 0 | 80,625 |
| Rostraver Airport Impr. (Taxiway) | Westmoreland | 466,200 | 233,100 | 0 | 58,275 |
| Mifflin County Airport Extension | Mifflin | 783,774 | 391,887 | 0 | 97,972 |
| Harborcreek Twp. Sewer Auth. San. Sewer Sys. | Multicounty | 2,979,800 | 1,379,000 | 0 | 551,000 |
| Williamsport Mun. Water Authority | Lycoming | 1,709,500 | 854,750 | 0 | 278,750 |
| Shamokin Airport | Northumberland | 863,924 | 431,962 | 0 | 107,530 |
| Center Twp. Water | Beaver | 2,317,934 | 1,051,000 | 0 | 350,000 |
| Ebensburg Water Improvement | Cambria | 1,296,800 | 648,400 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Ebensburg Water Improvement Project | Cambria | 606,096 | 0 | 0 | 350,000 |
| Homer City & Center Twp. Water Supply System | Indiana | 857,750 | 428,875 | 0 | 200,000 |
| School of Hope Expansion | Lycoming | 196,567 | 97,851 | 0 | 19,685 |
| Ambulatory Care-Spencer Hospital | Crawford | 2,250,000 | 750,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Vallonia Industries Sheltered Workshop | Crawford | 230,000 | 110,000 | 0 | 35,000 |
| Latrobe Airport | Westmoreland | 623,959 | 311,979 | 0 | 64,844 |
| Luzerne Twp. Water Supply System | Fayette | 539,725 | 245,950 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Luzerne Sanitary Sewers | Luzerne | 1,980,174 | 656,300 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Uniontown Hospital Addition | Fayette | 4,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 0 | 450,000 |

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|--------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Butler Twp. Water & Sewer Authority | Butler | 2,345,300 | 1,172,650 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Punxsutawney Sewage Treatment | Jefferson | 1,236,400 | 544,010 | 0 | 175,000 |
| Hazleton Mun. Airport Safety Improvmt. | Luzerne | 371,700 | 185,850 | 0 | 92,925 |
| Johnstown-Cambria Airport IIs. Site Prep. | Cambria | 14,400 | 7,200 | 0 | 3,600 |
| Susquehanna Univ. Learn Center/Inst. Envir. | Snyder | 1,274,890 | 189,224 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Martin Luther King Center | Erie | 523,212 | 348,808 | 0 | 69,587 |
| Bradford Sewage System | Mc Kean | 2,175,000 | 1,087,500 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Harrison Twp. Sewage Treatment System | Allegheny | 1,055,400 | 580,470 | 0 | 263,850 |
| Lee Hospital-Rehab. Dept. | Cambria | 542,000 | 0 | 0 | 325,000 |
| Central Blair Co. Sanitary System | Blair | 1,594,216 | 694,050 | 0 | 400,000 |
| Sweeney-Fellsburg Area Sewage Fac. | Westmoreland | 511,400 | 255,700 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Pleasant Valley Water Auth.-Water Sup. Sys. | | 402,000 | 401,000 | 0 | 233,000 |
| Soldiers & Sailors Mem. Hosp. Renov. & Mod. | Tioga | 1,462,357 | 800,000 | 0 | 450,000 |
| Grove City Airport | Mercer | 601,400 | 300,700 | 0 | 75,175 |
| Cambria Township Sewer Sys. | Cambria | 1,528,600 | 672,580 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Shade-Central City Joint Auth. San. Sewer Syst. | Somerset | 1,007,600 | 403,040 | 0 | 250,000 |

Total Approved FY 1972 **\$41,822,437** **\$17,800,304** **\$ 0** **\$7,357,090**
PENNSYLVANIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Pennsylvania Section 302 table on page 89]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Northern Tier Solid Waste Study | Multicounty | \$ 50,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 27,500 |
| N.E. Pa. Econ. Dev. Cnt. Summer Intern Program | | 52,366 | 0 | 38,200 |
| S.W. Pa. Econ. Dev. Dist. Summer Intern Program | Multicounty | 35,346 | 0 | 25,000 |
| Southern Alleghenies Intern Program | Multicounty | 57,335 | 0 | 43,000 |
| In-Service Teachers Trng. | Multicounty | 154,295 | 0 | 78,145 |
| Northwestern Pa. Reg. Plng. & Dev. Comm. | | 81,660 | 0 | 59,200 |
| North Central Pa. Economic Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 96,300 | 0 | 65,000 |
| Northern Tier Reg. Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 86,667 | 0 | 65,000 |
| Northeastern Pa. Economic Dev. Council | | 109,767 | 0 | 82,325 |
| Southwestern Pa. Econ. Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 27,464 | 0 | 20,598 |
| Southwestern Pa. Economic Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 102,500 | 0 | 71,820 |
| Southern Alleghenies Plng. & Dev. Comm. | Multicounty | 43,405 | 0 | 32,554 |
| Susquehanna Economic Dev. Association | Multicounty | 90,000 | 0 | 67,500 |

Veterans

Recent statistics indicate some 350,000 ex-servicemen now walk the streets of America with no jobs, few salable skills and no plans to further their educations. Appalachia is no exception. Indeed, the problem is likely more acute in the Region than in other geographical sections of the country. And, while the Selective Service does not maintain records on Appalachians as a group, it is generally believed that the percentage of young men from the Region having served in the Armed Forces exceeds the national average. The reason for this is, in part, the opportunity the Services provide for assimilation into mainstream America.

Surveys show that a large percentage of returning Vietnam veterans are from lower-middle income backgrounds. Consequently, many have less than a high school education while others finished with low grades. Many show poor reading skills. Although there are provisions in the GI Bill by which veterans can, through remedial courses, acquire the basic tools they need to compete educationally, there is an apparent reluctance for several reasons including lack of procedural knowledge. Such persons need counseling on how to remedy their educational deficiencies so they can attend college; how to obtain the GED equivalency test; how to get the special tutoring; and what benefits may be derived from entering school.

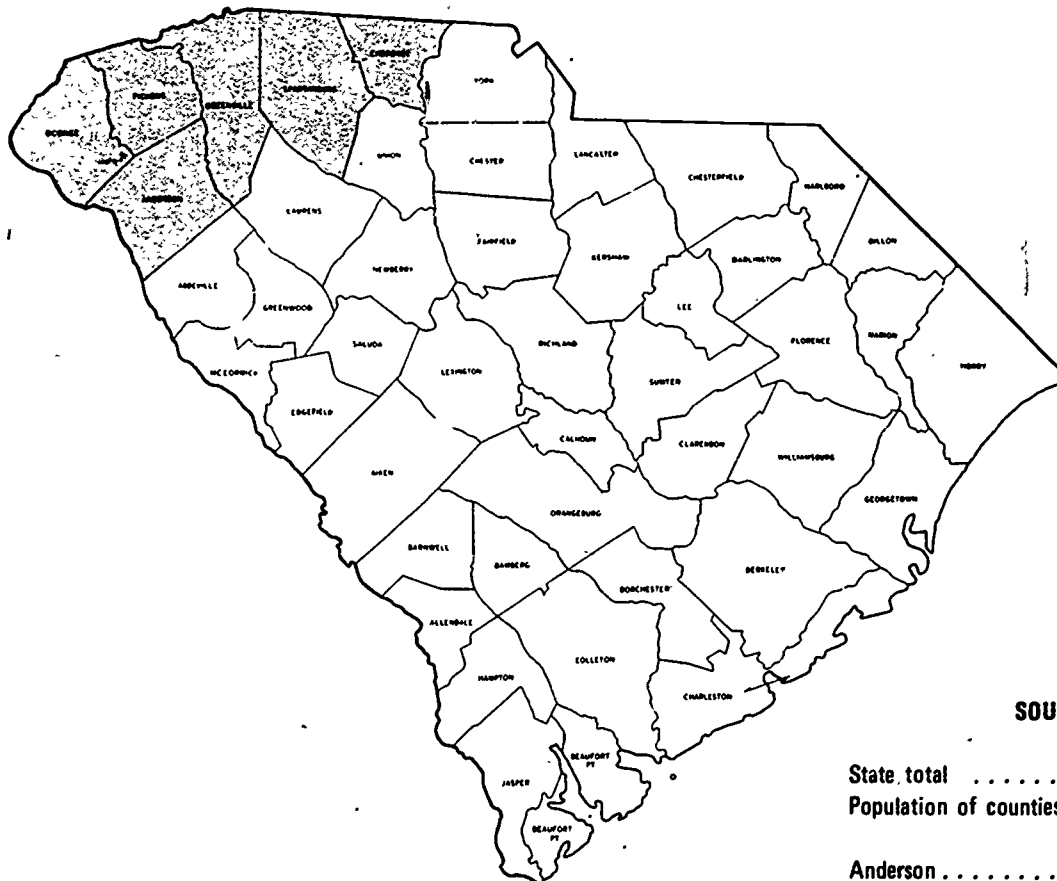
The purposes of the Appalachian veterans program are to provide a staff of veterans to counsel and coordinate employment for veterans; to provide counseling development, placement and followup service for unemployed or underemployed veterans; to coordinate utilization of available training programs; to foster special meetings of employers and educational institutions for an expanded focus on the needs of veterans; to coordinate the participation of veterans in various advisory groups, clubs, etc.; and to insure an awareness of the services of all agencies and groups that would help veterans.

The criteria upon which Appalachian demonstration programs are based stipulate that there should be sufficient number of veterans in an area to warrant such a project; that there should be institutions of higher education in the area and that they should have made commitments to participate in the projects; and that jobs either through the Public Employment Act or in the private sector, should be identified which would be available to veterans during their training to supplement GI Bill allotments. The Commission can fund up to 75 percent of the cost of such a project.



A total of seven projects have been funded with a total of \$129,233 in Appalachian grants. These projects are located in South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi and Maryland.

SOUTH CAROLINA



SOUTH CAROLINA

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State total | 2,590.5 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 656.2 |
| Anderson | 105.5 |
| Cherokee | 36.8 |
| Greenville | 240.5 |
| Oconee | 40.7 |
| Pickens | 59.0 |
| Spartanburg | 173.7 |

SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Homin. Liaison and Prog. Dev. | | \$ 55,614 | \$ 0 | \$ 55,614 | \$ 0 |
| Comp. Total Child Dev. Prog. | Anderson | 543,639 | 364,826 | 174,102 | 0 |
| Early Childhood Dev. Project Revision | Cherokee | 3,995 | 0 | 3,995 | 0 |
| Child Devel. Program Evaluation & Monitoring | Richland | 253,848 | 0 | 252,812 | 0 |
| Pickens County Child Dev. Project | Pickens | 843,046 | 596,604 | 227,622 | 0 |
| Child Care Asst. Tri-Co. Tech. Ed. Cen. | Multicounty | 51,054 | 0 | 47,093 | 0 |
| Coord. & Comp. Total Child Dev. Prog. | Pickens | 254,966 | 162,861 | 81,925 | 0 |
| Spearman Comp. Child Dev. Program | Anderson | 760,094 | 525,346 | 228,454 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 2,766,256 | \$ 1,649,637 | \$1,071,617 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planning & Administrative Grant* | | \$ 270,999 | \$ 0 | \$ 199,999 | \$ 0 |
| Pickens Co. Dental Health Program | Pickens | 93,185 | 0 | 68,889 | 0 |
| Health Manpower Devel. Prog.* | | 51,423 | 0 | 31,070 | 0 |
| Comp. Speech & Hearing Services* | | 839,805 | 0 | 285,205 | 0 |
| Patient Aftercare and Referral | Cherokee | 34,064 | 0 | 25,548 | 0 |
| Patient Aftercare and Referral | Anderson | 28,692 | 0 | 21,518 | 0 |
| S. C. Manpower Devel. & Recruit Prog.* | | 25,211 | 0 | 18,908 | 0 |
| Greenville Tec. Paramed. Prog. Phase I | | 377,993 | 0 | 232,439 | 0 |
| Nursing In-Service Education Project* | Greenville | 29,419 | 0 | 29,237 | 0 |
| Health Manpower Development* | Spartanburg | 91,299 | 0 | 67,254 | 0 |
| Health Manpower Development* | | 89,830 | 0 | 65,125 | 0 |
| Greenville Tec. Paramed. Prog. Phase II | | 247,834 | 0 | 154,011 | 0 |
| Spartanburg Hlth. Manpower Devel. Proj. | | 52,227 | 0 | 39,171 | 0 |
| Oconee Voc. Center LPN Program | Oconee | 24,115 | 0 | 18,086 | 0 |
| Regional Dental Health Program | 6 Counties | 20,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 |
| Health Education Corps Program | Multicounty | 96,703 | 0 | 96,438 | 0 |
| Student Stipend for Family Practitioner Residency | Spartanburg | 244,342 | 0 | 163,458 | 0 |
| Family Practice Residency Greenville | Greenville | 410,144 | 75,000 | 242,269 | 0 |
| Greenville Tec. Paramed. Prog. Phase 3* | Greenville | 182,925 | 0 | 121,697 | 0 |
| Reg. Alcoholic & Drug Abuse Ed. Info. Dir. Svs. | Richland | 42,714 | 0 | 41,313 | 0 |
| Reg. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Ed. Info. & Dir. Svs. | 6 Counties | 59,834 | 0 | 59,834 | 0 |

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Spar. Gen. Hrsp. After Care & Referral Service | Spartanburg | 44,525 | 0 | 43,978 | 0 |
| Greenville Phase I Primarycare Cntr. Hlth. Svs. | Greenville | 600,962 | 0 | 591,365 | 0 |
| Oconee County School Health Program | Oconee | 53,155 | 0 | 52,430 | 0 |
| Anderson County Public Hlth. Ctr. | Anderson | 1,175,200 | 0 | 670,200 | 0 |
| Soc. & Voc. Trng. of the Trainable Retardates | | 69,842 | 0 | 43,542 | 0 |
| Interdisciplinary Hlth. Educ. Corps. | | 65,910 | 0 | 64,316 | 0 |
| Compre. Maternal, Infant & Child Care Devel. | | 155,753 | 0 | 132,929 | 0 |
| Comp. Maternal Infant & Child Care Delivery Strm. | Pickens | 107,300 | 0 | 107,300 | 0 |
| Program of Transp. to Prev. & Clin. Hlth. Service | Greenville | 53,550 | 0 | 50,639 | 0 |
| Appalachian Regional Addiction Prog. | Multicounty | 135,555 | 24,000 | 80,779 | 0 |
| S. C. App. Reg. Emergency Medical Svs. | Multicounty | 136,614 | 25,588 | 84,614 | 0 |
| Anderson Mem. Hosp. Easter Seal Occup. Ther. Ctr. | Anderson | 28,374 | 0 | 27,530 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,939,498 | \$ 124,588 | \$3,946,091 | \$ 0 |

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Section 207 Funds |
|--|--------|------------------------|----------------------|
| S. C. Housing Technical Assistance Grant | | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Lincoln Area Voc. Educ. Ctr.** | Greenville | \$ 107,033 | \$ 0 | \$ 85,626 | \$ 0 |
| R. D. Anderson Voc. Ed. Ctr. Add. (1st**) | Spartanburg | 54,000 | 0 | 43,200 | 0 |
| Spartanburg Tech. Classrm. Addition & Shop Facil. | Spartanburg | 646,794 | 0 | 415,036 | 0 |
| R. D. Anderson Voc. Ctr. (Equipment) | Spartanburg | 121,668 | 0 | 60,834 | 0 |
| Foothills Area Vocational Center (Equipment) | Greenville | 338,525 | 0 | 169,262 | 0 |
| Student Job Placement Coord. Prog. | Multicounty | 88,800 | 0 | 84,000 | 0 |
| Adult Program Coordinator | Multicounty | 280,000 | 0 | 280,000 | 0 |
| Career Devel. Inst. For School Counselors | Multicounty | 27,820 | 0 | 27,820 | 0 |
| Curric. Anal. Dev.-Voc. Tech. Educ. | Greenville | 60,335 | 0 | 51,335 | 0 |
| Acquisition of Equip. for 6 Appal. Voc. Ctrs. | | 202,516 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 1,927,491 | \$ 0 | \$1,317,113 | \$ 0 |

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

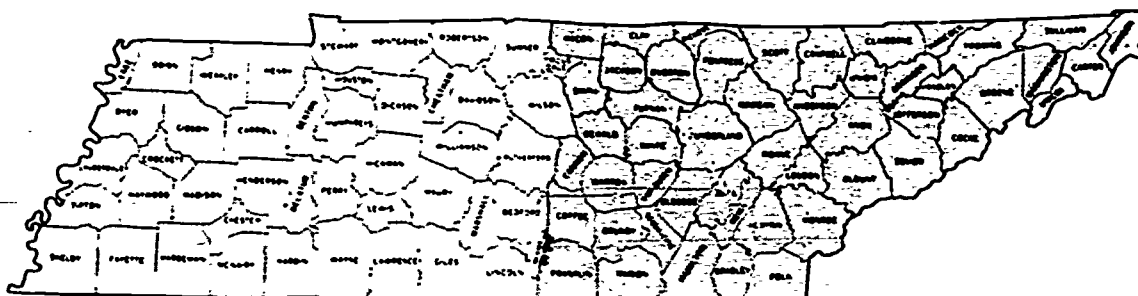
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | |
| Oconee County Park (1st**) | Oconee | \$ 17,574 | \$ 8,787 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,368 |
| Central Pollution Control System** | Pickens | 353,900 | 116,750 | 0 | 166,380 |
| City of Clemson Water Transmission Main | Oconee | 222,600 | 111,300 | 0 | 64,140 |
| Pickens Water Transmission Main | Pickens | 93,600 | 46,800 | 0 | 28,050 |
| Spartanburg Interceptor Sewer** | Spartanburg | 16,500 | 5,440 | 0 | 6,100 |
| Oconee County Park-Expanded Scope | Oconee | 58,820 | 29,410 | 0 | 14,705 |
| Central Wesleyen College Library | | 1,000,000 | 99,132 | 0 | 480,000 |
| N.D.E.A. Title III (16 School Districts) | Multicounty | 380,074 | 190,037 | 0 | 114,023 |
| Spartanburg TEC (Equipment) | | 50,150 | 16,100 | 0 | 14,035 |
| Greenville Technical Educ. Center (Equip.) | Greenville | 50,000 | 16,100 | 0 | 15,000 |
| Mauldin Rd. Plant Expansion | Greenville | 6,210,000 | 2,049,300 | 0 | 547,584 |
| Tri-County TEC (Equipment) | 3 Counties | 51,219 | 16,100 | 0 | 15,421 |
| Spartanburg Co. Sewer Interceptor | Spartanburg | 126,000 | 41,580 | 0 | 59,200 |
| Grove Creek Water Pollution Fac. | Greenville | 2,486,000 | 820,380 | 0 | 277,631 |
| Clemson Waste System Improvements | Oconee | 431,485 | 142,390 | 0 | 202,798 |
| Landrum Water Pollution Control | Spartanburg | 447,400 | 147,640 | 0 | 160,000 |
| Anderson Water Pollution System-Extension | Anderson | 197,000 | 65,010 | 0 | 86,950 |
| Donaldson Center Sewer & Treatment Fac. | Greenville | 2,705,000 | 892,650 | 0 | 365,700 |
| Homeland Park Water District | Anderson | 757,000 | 249,810 | 0 | 355,790 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$15,654,322 | \$ 5,064,716 | \$ 0 | \$2,978,535 |

SOUTH CAROLINA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces South Carolina Section 302 table on page 94]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Veterans Ed. and Employ. Program | | \$ 16,050 | \$ 0 | \$ 12,000 |
| S.C. Appalachian Regional Policy Conference | | 40,995 | 0 | 30,000 |
| Multistate Junk Car Cou. & Disp. Planning | Multicounty | 87,549 | 0 | 87,549 |
| S.C. App. Teacher In-Service Trng. Inst. | Multicounty | 36,245 | 0 | 32,035 |
| S.C. App. Council of Govts. | Multicounty | 32,000 | 0 | 24,000 |
| S.C. App. Council of Govts. | Multicounty | 188,020 | 0 | 141,015 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 400,859 | \$ 0 | \$ 326,599 |

TENNESSEE



TENNESSEE

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State total | 3,924.2 |
| Population of Counties in Appalachia | 1,733.6 |
| Anderson | 60.3 |
| Bledsoe | 7.6 |
| Blount | 63.7 |
| Bradley | 50.7 |
| Campbell | 26.0 |
| Cannon | 8.5 |
| Carter | 43.3 |
| Claiborne | 19.4 |
| Clay | 6.6 |
| Cocke | 25.3 |
| Coffee | 32.6 |
| Cumberland | 20.7 |
| De Kalb | 11.2 |
| Fentress | 12.6 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| Franklin | 27.2 | Morgan | 13.6 |
| Grainger | 13.9 | Overton | 14.9 |
| Greene | 47.6 | Pickett | 3.8 |
| Grundy | 10.6 | Polk | 11.7 |
| Hamblen | 38.7 | Putnam | 35.5 |
| Hamilton | 254.2 | Rhea | 17.2 |
| Hancock | 6.7 | Roane | 38.9 |
| Hawkins | 33.7 | Scott | 14.8 |
| Jackson | 8.1 | Sequatchie | 6.3 |
| Jefferson | 24.9 | Sevier | 28.2 |
| Johnson | 11.6 | Smith | 12.5 |
| Knox | 276.3 | Sullivan | 127.3 |
| Loudon | 24.3 | Unicoi | 15.3 |
| McMinn | 35.5 | Union | 9.1 |
| Macon | 12.3 | Van Buren | 3.8 |
| Marion | 20.6 | Warren | 27.0 |
| Meigs | 5.2 | Washington | 73.9 |
| Monroe | 23.5 | White | 16.4 |

TENNESSEE

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Regional Child Development Center | Bledsoe | \$ 219,223 | \$ 166,142 | \$ 53,081 | \$ 0 |
| Exceptional Childrens Day Care Center | Roane | 30,538 | 22,903 | 4,727 | 0 |
| | | 48,742 | 36,557 | 5,031 | 0 |
| Upper Cumberland Child Development | Davidson | 152,455 | 864,341 | 288,144 | 0 |
| Anderson Co. Day Care Centers | Anderson | 1,055,954 | 791,965 | 163,416 | 0 |
| Comm. Day Care Center | Carter | 108,385 | 70,115 | 25,470 | 0 |
| Knoxville Nursery Schools Program | Knox | 308,443 | 215,910 | 39,592 | 0 |
| Team Eval. Services on Regional Basis | Multicounty | 475,610 | 367,970 | 42,000 | 0 |
| App. Comp. Child Dev. Programs | | 3,521,055 | 2,640,791 | 880,264 | 0 |
| Tech. Assist for Child Dev. Program | | 195,294 | 146,471 | 48,823 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 7,115,699 | \$ 5,323,165 | \$1,550,518 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Areawide Comprehensive Hlth. Planning Project | Washington | \$ 78,340 | \$ 11,547 | \$ 37,703 | \$ 0 |
| Community Health Nursing Family Clinician | Davidson | 199,971 | 0 | 172,973 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 278,311 | \$ 11,547 | \$ 210,676 | \$ 0 |

Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Section 207 Funds |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Oak Ridge Scarboro Subdivision | Anderson | \$ 36,100 | \$ 28,880 |
| Housing Tech. Assistance Prog. | | 91,860 | 91,860 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$127,960 | \$120,740 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Greene Co. Area Vocational School | Greene | \$ 203,465 | \$ 0 | \$ 101,732 | \$ 30,520 |
| Grundy Co. Voc. High School | Grundy | 300,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 60,000 |

TENNESSEE (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Putnam County Vocational High School | Putnam | 800,000 | 0 | 400,000 | 160,000 |
| Rhea County Voc. High School | Rhea | 1,365,170 | 0 | 682,585 | 250,000 |
| Warren County Voc. High School | Warren | 1,642,541 | 0 | 614,585 | 200,000 |
| Cleveland State Comm. College Voc. Ed. | Bradley | 1,000,000 | 0 | 500,000 | 200,000 |
| Campbell Co. Voc. Ed. | Campbell | 1,392,010 | 0 | 696,005 | 200,000 |
| Demonstration Projects in Career Educ. | 4 Counties | 196,000 | 10,000 | 98,000 | 0 |
| Franklin Co. Voc. High School | Franklin | 370,000 | 70,000 | 115,000 | 92,500 |
| Jefferson County Vocational High School | Jefferson | 1,924,729 | 0 | 962,364 | 200,000 |
| Development and Coordination of Career Educ. | Hamilton | 21,770 | 3,000 | 10,885 | 0 |
| Career Education Development Project | Grundy | 142,525 | 56,775 | 50,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 9,358,210 | \$ 139,775 | \$4,381,156 | \$1,393,020 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

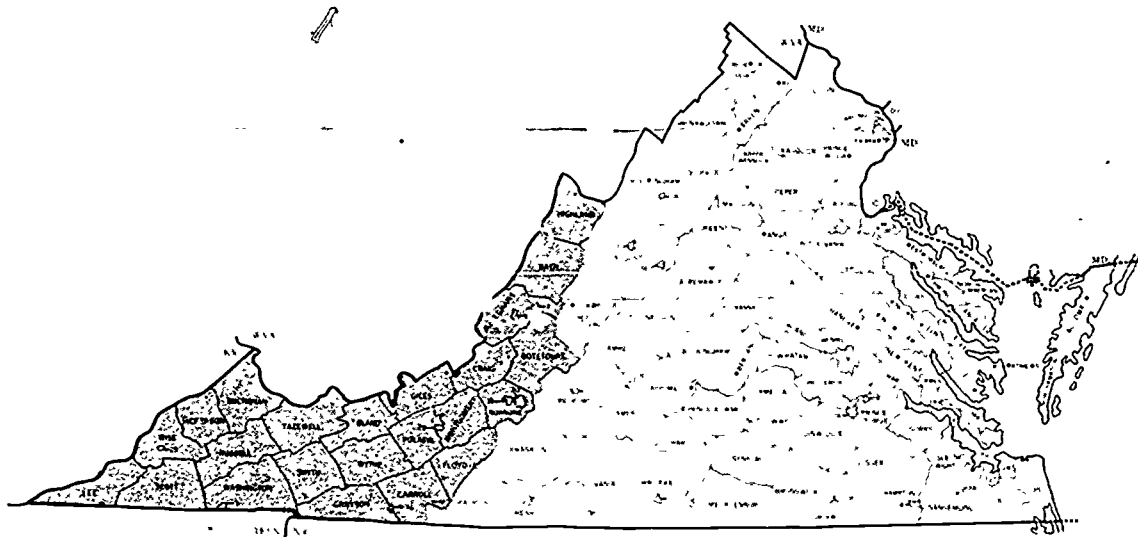
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Science & Engineering Bldg. UT Chattanooga | Hamilton | \$ 2,593,950 | \$ 618,790 | \$ 0 | \$ 300,000 |
| Johnson City Mental Hlth. Ctr.** | Washington | 164,053 | 0 | 0 | 16,405 |
| Univ. Tennessee Mem. Hosp. Addition (1st**) | Knox | 121,994 | 46,439 | 0 | 24,398 |
| Cooke Co. Nursing Home** | Cooke | 69,889 | 36,342 | 0 | 13,977 |
| La Folette Comm. Hosp. Modernization** | Campbell | 395,147 | 185,014 | 0 | 110,641 |
| Tri-City Airport Safety Improvements | Washington | 298,300 | 149,150 | 0 | 89,490 |
| Cookeville Library | Putnam | 475,199 | 90,159 | 0 | 95,040 |
| Lenior City Sewer-Phase 1 Project | Loudon | 700,000 | 350,000 | 0 | 140,000 |
| Claiborne Co. Hospital Addition | Claiborne | 500,000 | 260,000 | 0 | 125,000 |
| N.D.E.A. Title III | | 854,317 | 427,159 | 0 | 175,022 |
| Clinton Library Construction | Anderson | 200,000 | 90,160 | 0 | 30,000 |
| Univ. of Tenn. Classroom and Lab Building | Hamilton | 3,000,000 | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Sevierville Hospital | Sevier | 1,210,960 | 629,699 | 0 | 181,644 |
| Tazewell-New Tazewell Comm. Cntr. | Claiborne | 299,976 | 224,982 | 0 | 12,080 |
| Chattanooga Area Mass Transit Prog. | Hamilton | 5,548,115 | 3,698,743 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Scott Community Center | Scott | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235,566 |
| Crossville Memorial Airport | Cumberland | 199,800 | 99,900 | 0 | 59,940 |
| Lovell-Field-Airport Proj. | Hamilton | 799,546 | 399,773 | 0 | 232,955 |
| Chattanooga Area 3C Sewer Fac. | Hamilton | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Tusculum Col. Spec. Educ. Demo. Ctr. | Greene | 299,512 | 156,125 | 0 | 156,125 |
| Hillcrest Nursing Home | Knox | 1,045,229 | 430,109 | 0 | 76,950 |

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| McGhee-Tyson Airport | Knox | 2,884,400 | 1,442,200 | 0 | 361,310 |
| Greenville Greene Co. Hlth. Cntr. | Greene | 478,272 | 158,984 | 0 | 71,741 |
| Roane Co. Sewage Treatment | Roane | 761,000 | 418,550 | 0 | 21,450 |
| Tenn. Appalachian Ed. Coop-Equip. | 4 Counties | 167,466 | 83,733 | 0 | 35,168 |
| Kingston Neighborhood Facility | Roane | 41,802 | 0 | 0 | 27,868 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$24,108,927 | \$10,695,921 | \$ 0 | \$3,192,770 |

TENNESSEE Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
[This table replaces Tennessee Section 302 table on page 99]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Little Tenn. Valley Ed. Cooperative | | \$ 37,800 | \$ 0 | \$ 12,900 |
| Appal. Educational Cooperative | Multicounty | 34,514 | 0 | 6,350 |
| Ed. Plng.-Upper Cumberland Dev. Dist. | | 29,196 | 0 | 21,828 |
| Oper. Reg. Ed. Ser. Mod. Clinch-Powell Ed. Co-op. | | 280,385 | 9,740 | 85,865 |
| Compre. Junk Car Disposal Prog. | Multicounty | 400,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Upper Cumberland LDD | | 43,928 | 0 | 32,946 |
| East Tenn. Dev. District Budget | Multicounty | 91,492 | 0 | 68,619 |
| First Tenn.-Va. LDD Budget | | 35,354 | 0 | 26,515 |
| First Tenn.-Virginia Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 75,650 | 0 | 56,737 |
| Southeast Tenn. Dev. District | Multicounty | 106,342 | 0 | 79,757 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 1,134,661 | \$ 9,740 | \$ 691,517 |

VIRGINIA



VIRGINIA

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State total | 4,648.5 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 470.1 |
| Alleghany | 12.5 |
| Bath | 5.2 |
| Bland | 5.4 |
| Botetourt | 18.2 |
| Buchanan | 32.1 |
| Carroll | 23.1 |
| Craig | 3.5 |
| Dickenson | 16.1 |
| Floyd | 9.8 |
| Giles | 16.7 |
| Grayson | 15.4 |
| Highland | 2.5 |
| Lee | 20.3 |

| | |
|------------|------|
| Pulaski | 29.6 |
| Russell | 24.5 |
| Scott | 24.4 |
| Smyth | 31.3 |
| Tazewell | 39.8 |
| Washington | 40.8 |
| Wise | 35.9 |
| Wythe | 22.1 |

Population of independent cities in Appalachian Virginia

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Bristol | 14.9 |
| Clifton Forge | 5.5 |
| Covington | 10.1 |
| Galax | 6.3 |
| Norton | 4.0 |

VIRGINIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Child Dev. Program Plan & Budget | 8 Counties | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 618 | \$ 0 |
| Cumberland Plateau Childhood Dev. Prog. | Multicounty | 299,204 | 0 | 296,356 | 0 |
| Dilenowisco Early Childhood Prog. | Multicounty | 318,106 | 5,015 | 300,140 | 0 |
| Preschool Prog. for Reg. Ctr. | | 132,397 | 1,000 | 109,128 | 0 |
| Family Nurse Practitioner Program | | 32,880 | 0 | 32,880 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 782,587 | \$ 6,015 | \$ 737,886 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Planning & Administrative Grant | | \$ 134,951 | \$ 0 | \$ 101,213 | \$ 0 |
| Local Hlth. Services | 7 Counties | 158,750 | 0 | 119,062 | 0 |
| Patient Transp. Home Health Services | | 26,000 | 0 | 19,500 | 0 |
| Clinch Valley College Paramed. Pers. Training | Wise | 126,200 | 0 | 88,400 | 0 |
| Paramedical Personnel Training Program | Multicounty | 134,400 | 0 | 88,400 | 0 |
| Epidemiology Tech. Training Service | | 30,710 | 0 | 25,592 | 0 |
| Dental Health Program | Multicounty | 303,296 | 0 | 278,956 | 0 |
| Russell Co. Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill | Russell | 15,260 | 0 | 5,086 | 0 |
| Scott Co. Solid Waste Sanitary Landfill | Scott | 17,800 | 0 | 5,932 | 0 |
| Buchanan General Hospital Inc. Phase 2 | Buchanan | 3,925,000 | 0 | 2,368,170 | 431,830 |
| Ext. Care Fac. Wise App. Reg. Hosp. | Wise | 1,700,000 | 200,000 | 1,000,000 | 57,109 |
| Student American Med. Assoc. Program | 7 Counties | 66,422 | 0 | 45,722 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 6,638,789 | \$ 200,000 | \$4,146,033 | \$ 488,939 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bristol Voc. School Project | Washington | \$ 333,129 | \$ 21,987 | \$ 144,578 | \$ 84,947 |
| Highland Co. High School (Equipment) | Highland | 26,000 | 0 | 13,000 | 5,304 |
| Lord Botetourt & James River H. S. Equip. | Botetourt | 15,200 | 0 | 7,600 | 2,371 |
| Mt. Empire Comm. Col. Mobile Classroom | Multicounty | 285,090 | 0 | 237,622 | 0 |
| Southwest Va. Comm. Col. (Equip.) | Multicounty | 230,500 | 0 | 15,250 | 53,937 |
| Wytheville Community Coll.-Equip. | Wythe | 49,322 | 0 | 24,661 | 10,604 |

VIRGINIA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New River Comm. College-Voc. Tech. Libr. Equip. | Pulaski | 47,600 | 0 | 19,516 | 7,997 |
| Scott Co. Voc. Center Addition | Scott | 1,425,000 | 0 | 712,500 | 346,275 |
| Floyd Co. Voc. Multi-media Indiv. Study | Floyd | 30,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 3,106 |
| Exp. & Upgrading 6 Comm. Colleges Voc. Ed. Prog. | 19 Counties | 1,302,000 | 0 | 651,000 | 0 |
| Washington County Vocational Center | Washington | 1,600,000 | 0 | 800,000 | 379,200 |
| Russell Co. Voc. School Addition | Russell | 610,520 | 0 | 305,260 | 146,524 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,954,361 | \$ 21,987 | \$3,045,987 | \$1,040,265 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

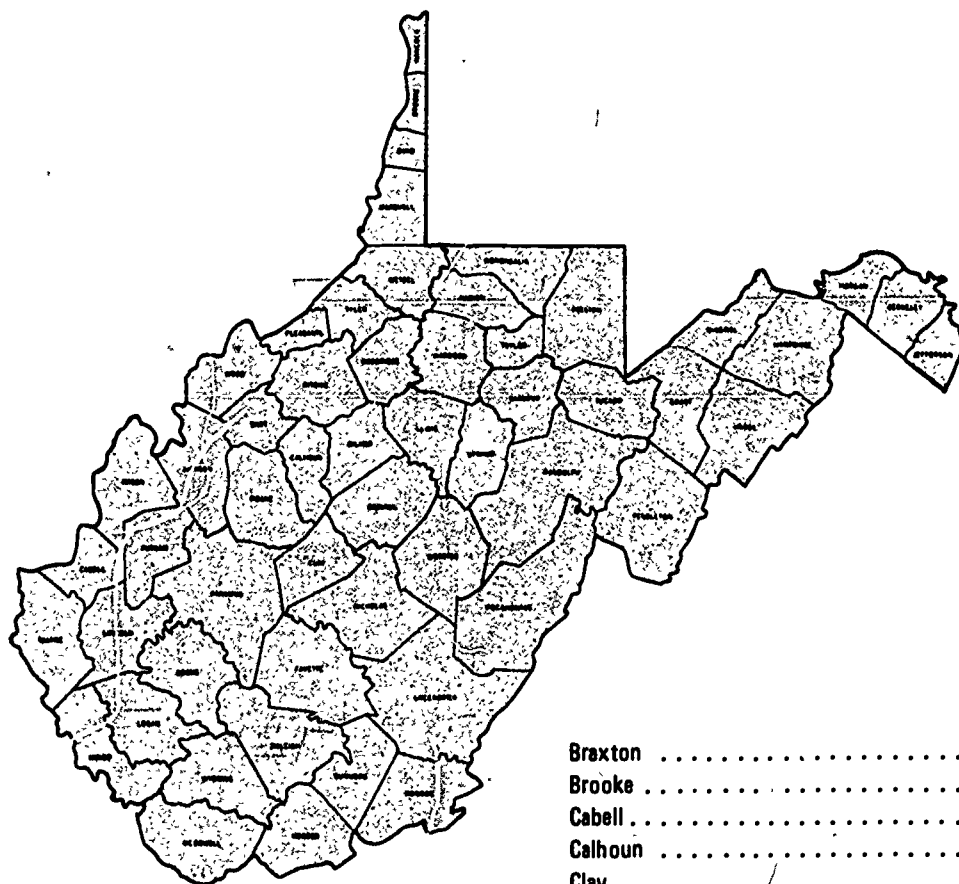
| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Wytheville Community College Nursing Educ. Bldg. | Wythe | \$ 321,489 | \$ 183,249 | \$ 0 | \$ 51,438 |
| Ingalls Field Airport Improvements | Bath | 403,975 | 201,985 | 0 | 86,045 |
| Grayson Co. Health Center | Grayson | 138,093 | 69,047 | 0 | 27,585 |
| Wythe Co. Health Center | Wythe | 206,705 | 103,353 | 0 | 45,889 |
| S.W. Va. Comm. College-Equip. | Tazewell | 37,576 | 18,788 | 0 | 8,792 |
| New River Comm. Col. Equip. Audio Visual Ctr. | Pulaski | 58,233 | 29,116 | 0 | 9,783 |
| Clintwood to Flannagn. Water Extension | Dickenson | 721,400 | 175,000 | 0 | 175,000 |
| Pound Twp. Sewage System | Wise | 364,571 | 75,000 | 0 | 75,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 2,252,042 | \$ 855,538 | \$ 0 | \$ 479,532 |

VIRGINIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Virginia Section 302 table on page 102]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|---|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LENOWISCO Planning Dist. Commission | | \$ 75,688 | \$ 0 | \$ 56,766 |
| LENOWISCO Development District | Multicounty | 140,394 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Cumberland Plateau Plng. Dist. Comm. | Multicounty | 72,820 | 0 | 54,615 |
| Mount Rogers Planning District Commission | Smyth | 120,000 | 0 | 90,000 |
| New River Valley LDD | Pulaski | 101,350 | 0 | 53,209 |
| Fifth Plng. District Comm. | Multicounty | 79,307 | 0 | 59,480 |
| Central Shenandoah Plng. District Comm. | Multicounty | 16,094 | 0 | 12,070 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 605,653 | \$ 0 | \$ 426,140 |

WEST VIRGINIA



WEST VIRGINIA

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State total | 1,744.2 |
| Population of counties in Appalachia | 1,744.2 |
| Barbour | 14.0 |
| Berkeley | 36.4 |
| Boone | 25.1 |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Braxton | 12.7 |
| Brooke | 29.7 |
| Cabell | 106.9 |
| Calhoun | 7.0 |
| Clay | 9.3 |
| Doddridge | 6.4 |
| Fayette | 49.3 |
| Gilmer | 7.8 |
| Grant | 8.6 |
| Greenbrier | 32.1 |
| Hampshire | 11.7 |
| Hancock | 39.7 |
| Hardy | 8.9 |
| Harrison | 73.0 |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Jackson | 20.9 |
| Jefferson | 21.3 |
| Kenawha | 229.5 |
| Lewis | 17.8 |
| Lincoln | 18.9 |
| Logan | 46.3 |
| McDowell | 50.7 |
| Marion | 61.4 |
| Marshall | 37.6 |
| Mason | 24.3 |
| Mercer | 63.2 |
| Mineral | 23.1 |
| Mingo | 32.8 |
| Monongalia | 63.7 |
| Monroe | 11.3 |
| Morgan | 8.5 |
| Nicholas | 22.6 |
| Ohio | 64.2 |
| Pendleton | 7.0 |
| Pleasants | 7.3 |
| Pocahontas | 8.9 |
| Preston | 25.5 |
| Putnam | 27.6 |
| Raleigh | 70.1 |
| Randolph | 24.6 |
| Ritchie | 10.1 |
| Roane | 14.1 |
| Summers | 13.2 |
| Taylor | 13.9 |
| Tucker | 7.4 |
| Tyler | 9.9 |
| Upshur | 19.1 |
| Wayne | 37.6 |
| Webster | 9.8 |
| Wetzel | 20.3 |
| Wirt | 4.2 |
| Wood | 86.8 |
| Wyoming | 30.1 |

WEST VIRGINIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Statewide Enrichment Project Day Care Ctr. | 40 Counties | \$ 966,684 | \$ 729,113 | \$ 237,011 | \$ 0 |
| W. Va. Dept. of Mental Hlth. | 4 Counties | 36,074 | 0 | 35,788 | 0 |
| Regional Children's Mental Hlth. Serv. | 5 Counties | 79,793 | 0 | 79,358 | 0 |
| Regional Children's Mental Hlth. Serv. | 8 Counties | 79,793 | 0 | 79,358 | 0 |
| Greenbrier Growth Dev. Center | Greenbrier | 63,248 | 46,879 | 15,626 | 0 |
| Early Childhood Diagnostic Ctr. | Kanawha | 133,400 | 13,070 | 78,420 | 0 |
| Neighborhood Based Protective Serv. | Multicounty | 203,059 | 150,614 | 50,765 | 0 |
| Maternal-Child. Hlth. Demo. Project Addition | 3 Counties | 512,036 | 0 | 491,571 | 0 |
| Detection Learning Disability & Staff Dev. | Multicounty | 149,293 | 106,024 | 35,788 | 0 |
| Diagnosis Remediation of Learning | 9 Counties | 172,083 | 120,662 | 43,021 | 0 |
| Family Planning Outreach | 6 Counties | 63,117 | 46,698 | 15,779 | 0 |
| Comm.-Based Protctve. Serv. for Neglected Child. | 7 Counties | 272,285 | 201,414 | 68,071 | 0 |
| Early Learning & Child Care System | 7 Counties | 610,350 | 455,241 | 151,749 | 0 |
| Child Dev. Coord. and Teach. Asst. | 7 Counties | 171,875 | 125,906 | 42,969 | 0 |
| W. Va. Dept. Mntl. Hlth. Off. of Childrens Mntl. Hlth. | Statewide | 34,360 | 0 | 34,103 | 0 |
| Reg. Off. Childrens Mental Hlth. Services | 9 Counties | 79,793 | 0 | 9,358 | 0 |
| Early Learning & Child System | 7 Counties | 452,736 | 335,653 | 111,882 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Early Learning Child Care System. | 7 Counties | 293,836 | 218,785 | 73,451 | 0 |
| Toward Profsn. Foster Parents | 7 Counties | 151,220 | 112,455 | 37,805 | 0 |
| Multi-Service Prog. for Adolescent. Pregnant Girls | 7 Counties | 157,255 | 116,032 | 39,313 | 0 |
| Medical Treatment Serv. Crippled Childrens Serv. | 8 Counties | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Demo. Day Care Ctr. | 9 Counties | 133,442 | 96,881 | 33,361 | 0 |
| Child Care System Regions | 24 Counties | 432,060 | 322,545 | 106,515 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 5,347,792 | \$ 3,187,972 | \$2,041,962 | \$ 0 |

Section 202 (Health)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Man. App. Reg. Hospital | Logan | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 466,630 | \$ 270,978 |
| 24 Hour Health Inf. Referral Program | 9 Counties | 253,053 | 0 | 189,790 | 0 |
| Solid Waste Management | 9 Counties | 326,099 | 0 | 212,578 | 0 |
| Maternal Child Health Program | 9 Counties | 1,279,908 | 0 | 960,931 | 0 |

WEST VIRGINIA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Home Health Services Program | 9 Counties | 544,050 | 0 | 247,956 | 0 |
| Public Health Staffing and Consultation | 9 Counties | 742,917 | 0 | 557,188 | 0 |
| Public Health Education Program | 9 Counties | 121,257 | 0 | 90,343 | 0 |
| Dental Health Services | 9 Counties | 511,729 | 0 | 384,396 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis Control Program | 9 Counties | 107,732 | 0 | 77,626 | 0 |
| Nutrition Program | 9 Counties | 208,430 | 0 | 156,367 | 0 |
| Environmental Health Program | | 299,731 | 0 | 299,731 | 0 |
| Reg. II Comp. Hlth. Planning | Cabell | 71,000 | 35,347 | 22,478 | 0 |
| Reg. Off. Childrens Mental Hlth. Services | 8 Counties | 79,793 | 0 | 79,358 | 0 |
| Northeastern W. Va. Health Planning Council | 5 Counties | 40,506 | 0 | 29,266 | 0 |
| Gilmer Co. Medical Center Program | Gilmer | 142,954 | 61,925 | 20,358 | 0 |
| Logan Gen. Hosp. Replacement | Logan | 3,909,580 | 239,036 | 550,000 | 0 |
| Princeton Emgy. Srv. Utility Bldg. | Mercer | 390,000 | 150,000 | 90,000 | 0 |
| Wharton Med. Cntr. | Boone | 130,285 | 0 | 91,677 | 0 |
| Southern Lincoln Co. Hlth. Care Clinic | Lincoln | 212,127 | 110,000 | 62,127 | 0 |
| Rainelle Med. Cntr. | Greenbrier | 317,325 | 40,000 | 90,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$ 9,604,576 | \$ 636,308 | \$4,779,400 | \$ 279,978 |

Section 211 (Education)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-----------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fayette Co. Voc. Tech. School | Fayette | \$ 1,250,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 625,000 | \$ 375,000 |
| Roane-Jackson Voc. Tech. Center | Jackson | 1,250,000 | 0 | 625,000 | 325,000 |
| Tucker Co. Voc. Ed. School | Tucker | 1,250,000 | 0 | 625,000 | 375,000 |
| Tucker Co. Voc. Ed. School Equipment | Tucker | 200,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Wyoming Co. Voc. Ed. School Addition | Wyoming | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Tri-Co. Voc. School | Harrison | 1,590,800 | 400,000 | 867,000 | 0 |
| Summers Co. Vocational Center | Summers | 1,250,000 | 200,000 | 800,000 | 0 |
| Mineral Co. Voc. Educ. School | Mineral | 500,000 | 0 | 250,000 | 0 |
| James Rumsey Voc. Tech. Cntr. Expansion | Berkeley | 430,000 | 115,000 | 215,000 | 0 |
| Hampshire Co. Voc. School Annex | Hampshire | 500,000 | 50,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Multi-Co. Voc. School | | 950,000 | 238,000 | 475,000 | 0 |
| Wyoming Co. Voc. School Annex | Wyoming | 820,000 | 130,000 | 410,000 | 0 |
| Moorefield Voc. School | Hardy | 662,000 | 127,000 | 265,000 | 0 |

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wood Co. Voc. Educ. Cntr. | Wood | 975,000 | 195,000 | 487,500 | 0 |
| Tri-Co. Voc. Tech. Cntr. | Upshur | 714,000 | 179,000 | 357,000 | 0 |
| Total Approved FY 1972 | | \$12,841,800 | -\$ 1,634,800 | \$6,881,500 | \$1,875,000 |

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| S. W. Va. Comprehensive Mtd. Hlth. Ctr. (2nd**) | Mercer | \$ 145,202 | \$ 88,573 | \$ 27,588 | \$ 0 |
| Region 1 for Mentally Retarded | Kanawha | 178,911 | 109,135 | 0 | 33,994 |
| Grant Memorial Hospital | Grant | 510,292 | 245,849 | 0 | 78,000 |
| Ohio County Public Library** | Ohio | 471,928 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Brooke County Public Library Revision | Berkeley | 37,500 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Panhandle Mental Health Center | Berkeley | 307,417 | 187,524 | 0 | 58,409 |
| St. Alban's Branch of Kanawha Co. Lib.** | Kanawha | 10,600 | 8,478 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson General Hospital Addition Revision | Jackson | -55,105 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Salem College Phys. Ed. Building | Harrison | 1,572,790 | 321,758 | 0 | 301,032 |
| Petersburg Airport Improvements | Grant | 457,700 | 228,850 | 0 | 68,655 |
| Petersburg Airport** | Grant | 112,300 | 56,150 | 0 | 16,845 |
| Shepherdstown Water System | Jefferson | 785,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 175,000 |
| City of Weirton Water & Sewage System | Hancock | 216,048 | 108,024 | 0 | 64,814 |
| Marshall Co. Airport | Marshall | 1,028,000 | 514,000 | 0 | 308,400 |
| Blake Creek Watershed | Kanawha | 200,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 60,000 |
| Mingo Co. Airport Safety Project | Mingo | 1,170,000 | 585,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Appalachian Mental Health Center | Randolph | 292,946 | 38,874 | 0 | 195,483 |
| Green Acres Regional Center-Phase II | Cabell | 90,000 | 54,900 | 0 | 17,100 |
| Alderson-Broadus Col.-Nursing-Prof. Bldg. | Barbour | 1,044,590 | 696,392 | 0 | 139,244 |
| St. Josephs Long-Term & Extended Care Fac. | Upshur | 648,478 | 324,239 | 0 | 194,543 |
| Improvements of the Tri-State Airport | Wayne | 6,775,700 | 3,387,850 | 0 | 2,032,710 |
| Tri-State Airport-Vasi. & Reil. | Cabell | 14,876 | 7,438 | 0 | 4,462 |
| Davis Memorial Hospital | Randolph | 740,000 | 370,000 | 0 | 222,000 |
| Wirt Co. Community Center | Wirt | 173,327 | 129,995 | 0 | 8,666 |
| Bluefield Public Library | Mercer | 678,000 | 109,181 | 0 | 106,920 |
| Marshall Co. Park | Marshall | 1,052,021 | 526,011 | 0 | 315,606 |
| Charlestown Gen. Hospital | Jefferson | 4,340,000 | 194,866 | 0 | 500,000 |
| Jackson County Public Library-Ripley Branch. | - | 222,000 | 54,591 | 0 | 35,009 |

WEST VIRGINIA (continued)

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Other Section Funds | Section 214 Funds |
|---|------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Greenbrier Valley Airport-imp. | Greenbrier | 374,600 | 187,300 | 0 | 112,380 |
| Oglebay Park Nature Cntr. | Ohio | 475,000 | 237,500 | 0 | 142,500 |
| Jackson Co. Public Library | Jackson | 222,000 | 54,590 | 0 | 350,090 |
| Summersville Airport | Nicholas | 39,000 | 19,500 | 0 | 11,700 |
| W. Va. Wesleyan Clrm. & Phys. Ed. Bldg. | Upshur | 2,432,500 | 500,000 | 0 | 750,000 |
| Total Approved FY1972 | | \$26,763,621 | \$ 9,460,568 | \$ 27,588 | \$6,603,562 |

WEST VIRGINIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces West Virginia Section 302 table on page 108]

| Project | County | Total Eligible Cost | Basic Funds | Section 302 Funds |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Early Childhood Ed. At Home Reg. 11 | Multicounty | \$ 81,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 15,000 |
| Junk Vehicle Removal Program | Multicounty | 1,001,810 | 0 | 751,358 |
| TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972 | | \$ 1,082,810 | \$ 0 | \$ 766,358 |



APPENDIX B

ALABAMA

- A: Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P. O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals 35660
205/383-3861
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston
- B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P. O. Box 1069
Decatur 35601
205/355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan
- C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
City Hall
Huntsville 35801
205/533-3333
Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall
- D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P. O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa 35401
205/345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, (Greene, Hale)
- E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2121 Building, Room 1524
Birmingham 35203
205/251-8139

Counties: Blount, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker, Chilton

- IF: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1584
Anniston 36201
205/237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa
- IH: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
Montgomery 36104
205/262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

GEORGIA

- 2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1424
Rome 30161
404/234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker
- 2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1294
Gainesville 30501
404/532-6541
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

- 2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1363
LaGrange 30240
404/882-2575
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Harris, Meriwether, Pike, Talbot, Troup, Upson)

- 2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta 30303
404/522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton)

- 2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
193 East Hancock Street
Athens 30601
404/548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Green, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

- 2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
221 North Hamilton Street
Dalton 30720
404/226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

KENTUCKY

- 3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville 41056
606/564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development Council
Boyd County Courthouse
P. O. Box 636
Catlettsburg 41129
606/739-4144
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup,
Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
2134 Nicholasville Road
Office No. 6
Lexington 40503
606/272-6650
Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln,
Madison, Powell

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P. O. Box 107
Owingsville 40360
606/674-6355
Counties: Bath, Menifee, Morgan,
Montgomery, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development Council, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg 41653
606/886-2374
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin,
Martin, Pike

3F Lake Cumberland Area Development
3K: District, Inc.
P. O. Box 387
Jamestown 42629
502/343-3520
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton,
Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski,
Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development
District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London 40741
606/864-9176
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson,
Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development
District, Inc.
603 East Main Street
Hazard 41701
606/436-3158
Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Letcher,
Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

MARYLAND

4A: Tri-County Council for Western
Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510 - Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland 21502
301/722-6885
Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

MISSISSIPPI

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and
Development District
Northeast Mississippi Junior College
Booneville 38829
601/728-6248
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall,
Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development
District
105 West Reynolds Street
Pontotoc 38863
601/489-2415
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee,
Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun,
Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development
District
Drawer DN
State College 39762
601/325-3855
Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes,
Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and
Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton 39345
601/683-2007
Counties: (Clarke, Jasper) Kemper
(Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton,
Scott, Smith)

NEW YORK

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning
and Development Board
Keenan's Pharmacy Building
Pultney and Bridge Streets
Corning 14830
607/962-3021
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and
Development Board
Room 23
19 East Main Street
Norwich 13815
607/334-5210
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland,
Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga,
Tompkins

NORTH CAROLINA

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Economic
Development Commission
102 Scotts Creek Road
Sylva 28779
704/586-5527
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham,
Jackson, Macon, Swain, Haywood

7B: Region B Planning and Development
Commission
P. O. Box 428
Fletcher 28732
704/684-8581

Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison,
Transylvania

**7C: Isothermal Planning and Development
Commission**

306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton 28139
704/287-3309

Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford
(Cleveland)

**7D: Mountain Scenic Regional Planning and
Development Commission**

P. O. Box 386
Newland 28657
704/765-7323

Counties: Avery, Mitchell, Watauga,
Yancey

**7E: Blue Ridge Planning and Development
Commission**

P. O. Box 193
Wilkesboro 28697
919/667-7641

Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes

**7F: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell Economic
Development Commission**

110 North Mulberry Street
Lenoir 28645
704/758-2969

Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell
(Catawba)

**7G: Northwest Economic Development
Commission**

Government Center
Winston-Salem 27101
919/725-0742

Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry,
Yadkin

OHIO

**8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development
Commission**

Griffin Hall, 740 Second Street
Portsmouth 45662
614/354-4716

Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont,
Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence,
Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

**8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional
Development District, Inc.**

Suite 325
First National Bank Building
Marietta 45750
614/374-9436

Counties: Athens, Belmont, Hocking,
Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry,
Washington

**8C: Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory
Committee, Inc.**

P. O. Box 66
802 Wheeling Avenue
Cambridge 43725
614/439-2852

Counties: Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey,
Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson,
Muskingum, Tuscarawas

PENNSYLVANIA

**9A: Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional
Planning and Development Commission**

14 Seneca Building
Oil City 16301
814/676-3821

Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest,
Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

**9B: North Central Pennsylvania Economic
Development District**

218 Main Street
Ridgway 15853
814/773-3162

Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk,
Jefferson, McKean, Potter

**9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and
Development Commission**

111 Main Street
Towanda 18848
717/265-9105

Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna,
Tioga, Wyoming

**9D: Economic Development Council of
Northeastern Pennsylvania**

P. O. Box 777
Avoca 18641
717/457-7456

Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne,
Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

**9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic
Development District**

1411 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 15222
412/391-1240

Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver,
Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana,
Washington, Westmoreland

**9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and
Development Commission**

1200 - 11th Avenue
Altoona 16601
814/944-4415

Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria,
Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

**9G: Susquehanna Economic Development
Association**

R. D. #1
Lewisburg 17837
717/523-1109

Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia,
Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour,
Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

SOUTH CAROLINA

**10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of
Governments**

Drawer 6668, 11 Regency Hills Drive
Greenville 29607
803/268-2431

Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville,
Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton,
Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk,
Rhea, Sequatchie

(Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke
and Salem)

TENNESSEE

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
332 Business Administration Building
Tennessee Technological University
Cookeville 38501
615/528-3491

Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland,
DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon,
Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith,
Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville 37916
615/974-2386

Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell,
Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen,
Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe,
Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development
District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State
University
Johnson City 37601
615/928-0224

Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock,
Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi,
Washington, Washington County,
Virginia

11D: Southeast Tennessee Development
District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga 37402
615/265-2371

VIRGINIA

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District
Commission

U. S. 58-421W
Duffield 24244
703/431-2206

Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of
Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P. O. Box 548
Lebanon 24266
703/889-1778

Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell,
Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District

Commission
P. O. Box 147
The Hull Building
Marion 24354
703/783-5103

Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth,
Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol
and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford 24141
703/639-0771

Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski
(Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
4841 Williamson Road, N. W.
Roanoke 24012
703/362-3777

Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and
Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District
Commission

119 West Frederick Street
Staunton 24401
703/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta,
Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Cities
of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg,
Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro)

WEST VIRGINIA

13A: Counties: Mercer, Monroe, McDowell,
Raleigh, Wyoming, Summers

13B: Counties: Logan, Mingo, Wayne, Cabell,
Lincoln, Mason

13C: Counties: Boone, Kanawha, Clay, Putnam

13D: Counties: Fayette, Nicholas, Greenbrier,
Webster, Pocahontas

13E: Counties: Roane, Jackson, Wood, Ritchie,
Calhoun, Tyler, Wirt, Pleasants

13F: Counties: Doddridge, Taylor, Marion,
Preston, Monongalia, Harrison

13G: Counties: Gilmer, Braton, Lewis, Upshur,
Randolph, Barbour, Tucker

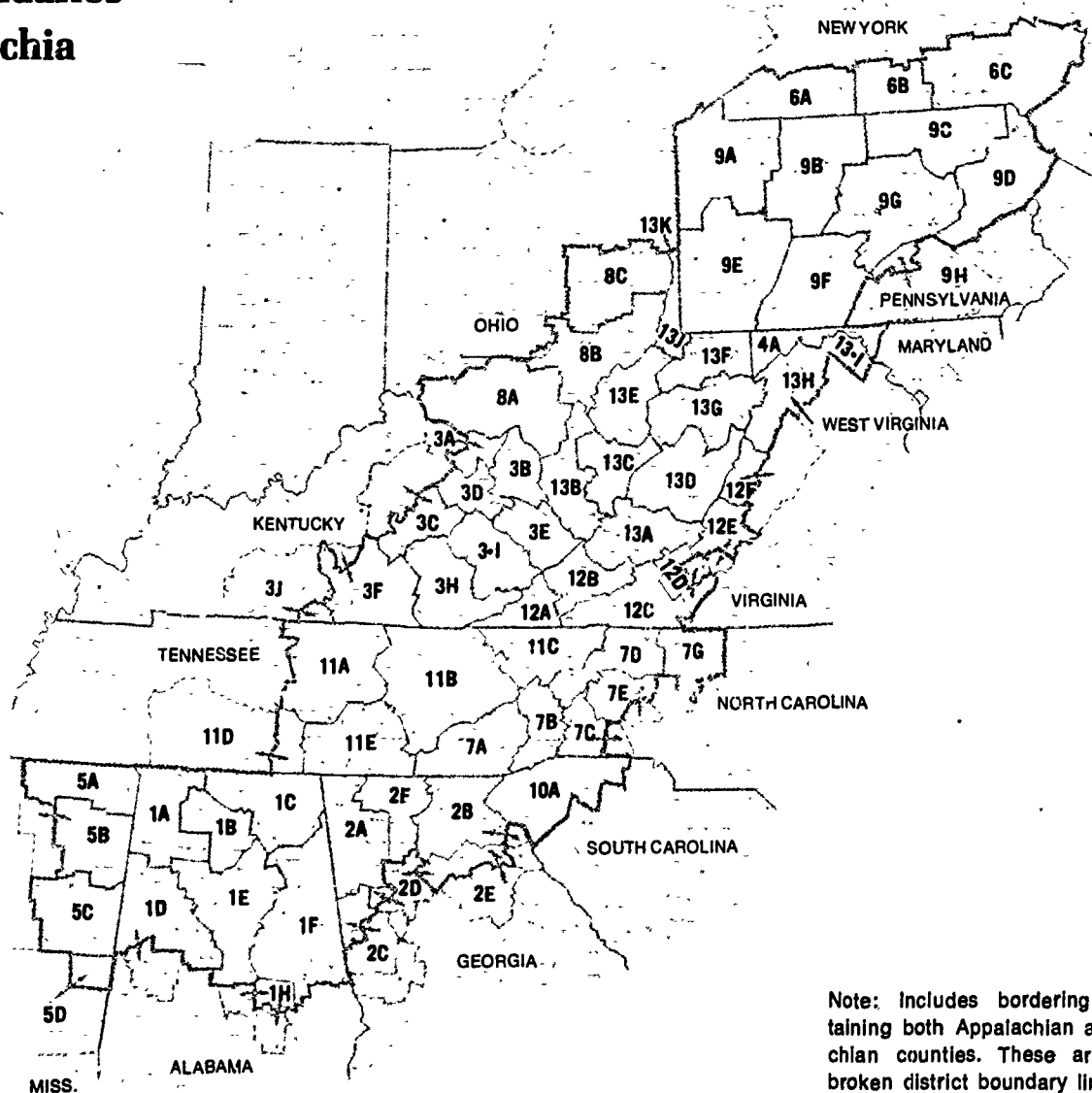
13H: Counties: Pendleton, Hardy, Grant,
Mineral, Hampshire

13I: Counties: Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson

13J: Counties: Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio,
Brooke, Hancock

*West Virginia's LDDs are currently in the process of
being organized.

Planning and Development District Boundaries in Appalachia



Note: Includes bordering districts containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. These are indicated by broken district boundary lines.

APPENDIX C

The following publications are available from the Commission unless otherwise indicated.

Appalachian Bibliography

A current bibliography of all material concerning the Appalachian Region. Available from the West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

State and Regional Development Plans in Appalachia, 1968.

A summary of Appalachian State Plans as of Fiscal Year 1968.

Appalachian Research Report No. 1: Evaluation of Timber Development Organizations

Prepared for the Commission by McDonald Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1966, this report investigates the ownership, condition and use of timber in Appalachia.

Appalachian Research Report No. 2: Recreation As An Industry

This study, prepared for the Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource Planning Associates, Washington, D.C., 1966, evaluates the role which recreation as an industry can play in the economic development of an area. It in-

photos by Kenneth Murray



cludes a search of available literature; on-site observation and analysis of nine specific recreation complexes; and statistical analysis incorporating the date of input and output tables and available national and regional accounts.

Appalachian Research Report No. 3: Guidelines for an Appalachian Airport System

Conducted for the Commission by Management and Economics Research Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., 1967, this study established guidelines for the Commission's use in recommending the location and financing of airport projects in the Region. Both air carrier (commercial) airports and general aviation airports are treated in the evaluative guidelines and comprehensive airport plan.

Appalachian Research Report No. 4: Industrial Location Research Studies: Summary and Recommendations

A Summary of Reports 5, 6 and 7 explaining how and why the 25 industries were selected. It also summarizes all major findings and conclusions and sets forth recommendations for making Appalachia more attractive to these industries.

Appalachian Research Reports Nos. 5, 6 and 7: Industrial Location Research Studies

Prepared by Fantus Co., Inc., New York City, these reports explain the rationale for evaluating the location of selected industries, and identify and examine all significant elements of industrial location as related directly or indirectly to public investment policies and activities that may be considered as economic growth stimulants for the Region.

Report No. 5: Industrial Location Research Studies 1-8 (Out of Print)

Report No. 6: Industrial Location Research Studies 9-16 (Out of Print)

- No. 9 - The Chlor-Alkali Industry
- No. 10 - Materials HANDLINE Equipment
- No. 11 - The Mobile Home & Special Purpose Vehicle Industries
- No. 12 - The Instruments and Controls Industry
- No. 13 - The Noncellulosic Synthetic Fiber Industry
- No. 14 - The Metal Stampings Industry
- No. 15 - The Aircraft and Aerospace Parts Industry
- No. 16 - The Primary Aluminum Industry

Report No. 7: Industrial Location Research Studies 17-25 (Out of Print)

Appalachian Research Report No. 8: Preliminary Analysis for Development of Central Appalachia (Out of Print) (See Report No. 9)

Appalachian Research Report No. 9: Central Appalachia

This report attempts to measure in general terms both the problems and potentials of Central Appalachia, a 60-county area in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Made up of six appendices, the report incorporates a summary of Report No. 8.

Appendix B: The Spatial Distribution of Industry in Appalachia: An Analysis of the Capability for Import Substitution

Appendix C: Capital Resource in Central Appalachia

The following appendices of Appalachian Research Report No. 9: Central Appalachia are scheduled for publication in 1972:

Appendix A: Economic and Social Patterns in Appalachia with Special Reference to Central Appalachia

Appendix D: Migration and Mobility in Appalachia with Special Reference to Central Appalachia

Appendix E: Characteristics and Needs of Districts in Central Appalachia

Appendix F: Systems for the Delivery of Services in Central Appalachia

Appalachian Research Report No. 10: Report on the Status of Secondary Vocational Education in Appalachia

The purpose of this study are to provide a general description of the vocational education programs within the secondary schools of Appalachia, and to indicate where the vocational education program may be strengthened to make the instructional offerings relevant to the jobs available to Appalachian secondary school students.

Appalachian Research Report No. 11: Capitalizing on New Development - Opportunities Along the Baltimore-Cincinnati Appalachian Development Highway

An analysis of the opportunities for economic and industrial development along corridors D and E of the Appalachian Development Highway System, Broken down

by areas: I—Hagerstown-Martinsburg; II—Cumberland; III—Appalachian Highlands; IV—Tri-Cities; V—Parkersburg-Marietta; and VI—Portsmouth.

Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia, 1969

A report on the effects of acid mine drainage on activities in the Region with recommendations for dealing with this type of pollution. This report has six appendices:

Appendix A: The Impact of Mine Drainage Pollution on Industrial Water Users in Appalachia

Appendix B: Engineering Economic Study of Mine Drainage Control Techniques

Appendix C: The Incidence and Formation of Mine Drainage Pollution in Appalachia

Appendix D: The Impacts of Mine Drainage Pollution on Location Decisions of Manufacturing Industry in Appalachia

Appendix E: Mine Drainage Pollution and Recreation in Appalachia (E & F are in one volume)

Appendix F: The Biological and Ecological Effects of Acid Mine Drainage with Particular Emphasis to the Appalachian Region Streams.

Development of Water Resources in Appalachia

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' 26 volume survey and analysis of the Region's water resources with recommendations as to future needs to assure economic and social development. A summary of the document, entitled Development of Water Resources in Appalachia, is available at a cost of \$2 per copy from Division Engineers, Ohio River Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 1159, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

Appalachian Research Report No. 12: Teachers in Appalachia

The results of a comprehensive teacher survey sent to 160,000 teachers in 11 Appalachian states in 1969 and analyzed by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., the report was designed to indicate where educational manpower in the Region needed improvement. It describes the background and characteristics of Appalachian teachers, quality and relevance of their preparation, teaching experience, factors that make them stay in or leave Appalachia, differences between urban and rural Appalachian teachers and recommendations as to the improvements regarded as most essential

Appalachian Research Report No. 13: Highway Transportation and Appalachian Development

An assessment of the impact the still uncompleted Appalachian Development Highway System has had on the economic and social patterns of the Region. The report also estimates which segments of the system can be funded with presently authorized funds and presents cost estimates for completion of the presently authorized system. The information is summarized by state, by highway corridor, and by priority classification by state and for the Region.

Appalachian Research Report No. 14: Recreation Market Analysis

Prepared by URS Research Co., Inc., for the Commission, this report defines the scope, magnitude and expenditure consequences of increased development in 14 Appalachian areas. Also includes market size and expenditure estimates for nine other areas in the Region.

Appalachia Education for Tomorrow: Summary and Recommendations

This Appalachian Education Advisory Committee report to the Commission contains a summary of the Region's education problems and recommendations for programs in planning, regional education service agencies, early childhood education, career orientation and work experience, occupations education and education manpower

Youth Action and Youth Issues in Appalachia: Appalachian Youth Development Annual Report 1970

Prepared by the Commission staff, this report outlines the youth development programs carried out in each of the Appalachian states during 1970. It also cites some of the major problems and issues affecting youth in the Region and recommends action to encourage young people to remain in Appalachia.

Appalachia—An Economic Report: Trends in Employment Income and Population July 1972

Prepared by the Commission staff, the economic report examines three major aspects of the Region's economy and shows how each has changed in recent years. Report also deals with housing, mobility of work force and trends in poverty.